

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LAST EDITION

BOSTON, MASS., TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1912—VOL. IV., NO. 303

PRICE TWO CENTS

## EARLY TEST OF TARIFF SCHEDULES IS SOUGHT

Democratic Leaders Announce Reasons for Urging President-Elect Wilson to Call Extra Session of Congress After Inauguration

When President-elect Woodrow Wilson announced that he would call an extra session of Congress following his inauguration it was generally known that he had previously entertained some opposition to the idea. A brief review of the situation as it developed with a sketch of tariff revision sessions in recent years is contained in the following article from the Monitor's Washington correspondent.

WASHINGTON—President-elect Wilson was originally rather opposed to the extra-session idea, but he was compelled to yield to the pressure brought to bear upon him by party leaders. Shortly before the election leaders around Democratic headquarters in New York city announced, with Mr. Wilson's consent, that there probably would be no extra session in the event of his election. This announcement was intended primarily for the benefit of business, which had begun to wonder what changes might be made in the tariff if the Democrats were to come into full power. The announcement was given out at the office of Chairman McCombs of the Democratic national committee, and undoubtedly Mr. Wilson had intended to abide by it. But the judgment of the party leaders in Congress has been that the tariff should be got out of the way at a special session, for at least two reasons:

First, revision next year would come

at a time remote from a general election, and give the new schedules an abundant opportunity to be tested by the whole country before the 1914 election; and,

Second, a special session would give

(Continued on page twelve, column one)

**President of Boston City Club Who Is to Retire From Office With Present Term**



DAVID F. TILLEY

## ARGUE TO FREE TWO ETOR DEFENDANTS

SALEM, Mass.—Motions to take the case of Joseph Etter and Arturo Giovannitti, charged as accessories to the shooting of Annie Lopizzo, the girl striker at Lawrence, from the jury, were argued today by Attorneys J. H. S. Mahoney and W. Scott Peters, at the conclusion of the government's testimony in rebuttal.

Attorney James Sisk did not ask that the case of Caruso, charged as a principal in the shooting, be taken from the jury, but argued that testimony not actually bearing on the alleged connection of Caruso with the shooting be stricken out. Officer Marshall was recalled today by District Attorney Attwill as the first real witness in rebuttal, after William Maxwell, a militiaman, had testified that the militia used wagon spoke clubs and not guns, and Robert Priestman, assistant engineer of Lawrence, testified that the distance from Caruso's house to the scene of the shooting of Annie Lopizzo was only 395 feet.

Officer Marshall denied that he discharged his revolver on the night of the shooting, contradicting the testimony of a witness for the defense, who said he saw Marshall fire his revolver four times. He also said he did not see any policeman or special officer with Officer Benoit, whom the strikers charged with the actual shooting of the girl.

Mayor Michael A. Scanlon of Lawrence denied that he said anything hostile to the 45-hour law, as testified to by Etter. He said he warned the strikers that the police would club them if they assaulted workers.

## ELEVATED SEEKS TO ADD TO ITS STOCK

Permission to increase the capital stock of the Boston Elevated Railway Company from \$19,950,000, par value, to \$23,950,000, par value, by issuing 40,000 additional shares of stock at \$105 per share, was requested by the Elevated in a petition presented before the board of railroad commissioners this morning. The petition also requested that authority be granted to issue bonds amounting to \$5,000,000, of value of \$1000 each, at 5 per cent.

The proceeds from the issue are to be used for construction work, new equipment and for general maintenance.

Frederick C. Snow represented the petitioners at the hearing before the board, but as Clinton White was the only member of the commission present, the petition was taken under advisement.

## NEEDHAM ASKS NEW STATION

NEEDHAM, Mass.—At the Board of Trade meeting last evening a resolution was unanimously adopted demanding that a new station be erected at Needham Heights. The subject has long been before the town. Several of the speakers advocated carrying the matter to the railroad commissioners, if no relief shall be secured from the railroad.

The committee on a gas supply for the town reported that there was little prospect of one being secured at present.

## ANNUAL CONGRESS OF CIVIC IMPROVEMENT WORKERS IS OPENED

Broadened Program of City Planners From All Over America Interests Delegates Gathered in Baltimore

## LAST PROPAGANDA

BALTIMORE—The American Civic Association, opening its eighth annual convention in the Hotel Belvedere today, has its program arranged—not only to continue its propaganda against billboards and smoke nuisance, but to further its new purpose to extend a material portion of its endeavors to leading towns in the right direction while they are in process of building themselves into cities.

Mayor Preston welcomed the visitors. Other speakers today were J. L. Locke Wilson of Toronto, Clinton R. Woodruff, secretary of the National Municipal League; Leila Machlin, secretary of the American Federation of Arts, and Frederick L. Olmsted, chairman of the Brookline (Mass.) annual city planning conference.

There will be a business session Wednesday morning, with papers as follows: "Can public parks in cities be made self-supporting without curtailing their present freedom while at the same time increasing their beauty and usefulness?" by George A. Parker, superintendent of parks, Hartford, Conn.; "The street tree problem—some methods of solution," by Henry N. Castle, secretary of the commission on beautifying the city, Norfolk, Va.; "Provision for children in city planning," by Miss Louise Klein Miller, curator of school gardens at Cleveland, O.; "Harmony" by Mrs. Annette E. McCrea, Chicago, Ill.

The Wednesday afternoon business session will have papers as follows: "What one civic league is accomplishing," Mrs. T. J. Bowker, president of the Women's Civic League of Boston, Mass.; "City improvement for small towns," Miss Zone Gale, Portage, Wis.; "Baltimore back yards—a study in gardens and garbage," Miss Harlan James, executive secretary of the women's civic league of Baltimore; "A practical campaign against smoke," Henry F. Baker of Baltimore; "Fighting billboards in big cities," Raymond B. Fosdick, New York City.

Wednesday evening will come the annual address of the president, "Not only the city beautiful," J. Horace McFarland.

Thursday morning there will be a business session with papers as follows: "The human side of city planning," George E. Lunn, mayor of Schenectady, New York; "Creating a neighborhood by planning," J. C. Nichols, of Kansas City; "Spending to save in city planning," Maj. Joseph W. Shirley of Baltimore; "Teaching a city's plan to its children," Walter D. Moody.

Thursday afternoon will come the symposium on capital cities, a leading feature of the convention.

## APPRECIATION IN MASSACHUSETTS PROPERTY VALUE

Taxable property in Massachusetts in April, 1912, according to the figures issued by the tax commissioner's office, amounted to \$4,249,699,855, the largest in the history of the Commonwealth, and compares with \$4,077,235,263 on April 1, 1911.

The valuation of real and personal property in the 14 counties of Massachusetts, on April 1, 1912 follows:

	Personal	Real estate	Total
Boston	\$17,252,414	\$24,063,177	\$41,915,591
Bucksbury	1,000,000	1,750,000	96,159,561
Bristol	105,302,474	179,691,278	285,003,752
Dukes	1,065,358	5,407,887	6,453,245
Essex	120,000,000	315,910,100	442,771,100
Hampshire	6,010,000	25,112,591	31,122,591
Hampden	55,189,104	209,448,200	264,637,634
Hiddlestones	11,001,253	34,730,051	45,821,304
Middlesex	148,876,769	550,987,769	699,864,538
Norfolk	105,247,703	199,864,455	305,112,158
Plymouth	33,284,507	105,303,658	138,588,165
Suffolk	302,412,647	1,242,072,201	1,544,484,857
Worcester	11,000,000	25,000,000	36,000,000
Total	1,632,983,383	3,216,714,400	4,249,699,855

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POSTAGE REQUIRED FOR MAILING TODAY'S PAPER  
In United States.....2c  
To Foreign Countries.....3c

## VOTING LIGHT IN PRIMARY ELECTIONS; NEW LEADERS IN LEGISLATURE LIKELY

### MANY LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE CHANGES EXPECTED NEXT YEAR

Election Results and Reorganization Plans Combine to Bring New Men Into Active Work of House

### CHAIRMEN SHIFTS

Leaders of a Number of Important Committees Defeated at Polls, Retired or Seek to Drop Duties

Many changes in the composition and leadership of the various committees of the Legislature are expected at the next session as the result of the last election and because of the desire of some committee chairmen to be relieved of their present duties.

For the purpose of consulting members-elect as to their assignments to committees Speaker Grafton D. Cushing has announced that he will be at the speaker's room at the State House Mondays, Tuesdays and Thursdays from 11 to 1, beginning next week. Levi H. Greenwood, president of the Senate, will at a later time arrange for similar consultations with the senators-elect.

In the case of the standing committees of the Senate new leaders must be chosen for the two most important committees,

(Continued on page nine, column one)

HOUSE AND SENATE LEADERS WHO WILL HAVE UNUSUAL TASK THIS YEAR



LEVI H. GREENWOOD  
President of Massachusetts Senate



GRAFTON D. CUSHING  
Speaker of Massachusetts House

### POLLS ARE OPENED IN SEVERAL CITIES OF THE BAY STATE

Municipalities Choose Candidates Whose Names Will Be Submitted to Voters for Final Decision Later

### FEW HAVE CONTESTS

Five Candidates for Mayor in Lynn Where License Question Is Important Factor in Determining the Contest

Several cities of the state are holding primary elections today to choose candidates whose names will be submitted to the voters at the annual city elections, most of which come early in December. Boston will have no primary, the candidates here being nominated by petition. The election in Boston comes Jan. 14.

In very few of the cities holding primaries today are their contests of note. The struggle for supremacy is expected in most places on election day. In Lynn, for instance, while there is some activity today because of a contest for mayor the issue of the city campaign regarded by the citizens as foremost is that of licensing saloons. This question which has been decided against the saloon for five successive years comes up for settlement election day, although it is a factor in selecting the mayoralty candidates.

In Malden where the new charter provides that the two candidates for mayor receiving the highest totals shall go before the voters election day there are but two mayoralty candidates.

The contest here will come on election day in the field.

Somerville is one of the few cities which is holding its primaries today along the old style party lines. Nonpartisan primaries are more common in the state this year than ever before.

In Chelsea the distribution of candy bags in the interest of the reelection of Mayor James H. Malone has worked to put both sides in a humorous mood.

There being no mayoral election in Lawrence until next year today's chief activities center around the contests for two aldermanic places. Twenty candidates are in the field for the coveted seats.

In Lowell the return of former Mayor George Brown as a candidate against Mayor J. E. O'Donnell, who is seeking reelection, is the feature of today's voting.

### Newton Polls Opened

Polls opened for the city election primaries at Newton this noon with a comparatively light vote. The primaries are for the nomination of candidates of the Democratic and Republican parties for offices to be filled at the city election on Dec. 10 as follows: Seven aldermen-at-large being one from each ward, to serve for terms of two years; two members of the school committee, being one each from wards 2 and 3, to serve for terms of three years; seven aldermen by wards, being one from each ward, to serve for terms of one year.

The polls close at 9 o'clock tonight.

### Lynn Early Vote Light

Although there are 17,506 voters registered on the Lynn voting list this year, 400 more than last year, a small vote is being cast throughout the city today in the primary election. The main issue is between candidates for mayor or commissioner of public safety and for the school committee.

Mayor William P. Conney is up for renomination, the other candidates being William R. Henry, Sidney P. Kenyon, Dr. C. D. S. Lovell and Senator George H. Newhall. The names of six candidates appear upon the ballot for school committee, viz. David S. Day, the Rev. William S. Dusseault, Eliza J. Hitchcock, George H. Martin, Joseph F. McGrath and Alfred Perusse.

Frank A. Turnbull, a candidate for re-nomination as finance commissioner, is opposed by George P. Greene. George H. McPhetres, commissioner of streets, is opposed by James E. Moran.

### One Contest in Malden

Little interest is shown in Malden today in the first primary election ever held in the city, as there is only one contest in the entire ballot, that of alderman from ward 6. The names of two aldermen from each ward are to appear on the city election ballot and each ward but ward six has just two candidates for the office, while the latter has three. They are Charles M. Moore, for reelection, Fred L. Johnson and Bert Dewey.

Major George Farrell is a candidate for reelection and is opposed by Frank M. Sawtelle. Both names will appear on the city ballot. Six councilmen are to be nominated by today's vote, but there is no contest for the office.

## GOV. FOSS BEGINS HIS INAUGURAL ADDRESS

Governor Foss has started work on his third inaugural address to be delivered at the opening of the next session of the Legislature, and the principal part of the message will be devoted to the railroad problems in Massachusetts.

"Amateur wireless operators, generally considered to be detrimental to the use of the wireless, are useful to the wireless business," said H. C. Gawler, recently appointed supervisor of New England wireless stations, at his office at the United States customs barge office at the end of Long wharf today. Mr. Gawler said that the amateurs did not cause interruptions of communications nearly as much as they are credited with doing, and that

were it not for the amateurs, many of the best operators in the commercial fields would not have taken up wireless at all. From the extensive field of amateurs, the greater part of professional operators are selected, he said.

Up to the present time about 200 amateurs have applied to Mr. Gawler for licenses, all from Boston or the immediate vicinity. And all this has happened in about three days, the length of time Mr. Gawler has been on duty here.

H. C. Gawler, recently appointed head of New England wireless stations, in his office on Long wharf

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**MONASTIR FALLS AND COUNTRY SEEMS TO BE LOST TO TURKEY**

*[Special Cable to the Monitor from its European Bureau]*

LONDON—The report of Turkish defeat in the region of Monastir and of the surrender of 50,000 men is probably substantially accurate, though there may be some exaggeration in the number. It would mean the final disruption of the Macedonian armies collected with their Headquarters at Uskub under Zeki Pashi.

After the retreat from Uskub, these armies separated; some 25,000 men retreated along the railway southeast to Salenica, where they subsequently surrendered to the Greeks and the remainder retreated in a southwesterly direction towards Albania. These are the troops that have now surrendered at Monastir.

This means that the Macedonian theater has been completely cleared and that the Servians are no doubt in full march on Durazzo.

The official information printed in Belgrade has always been so remarkably accurate that there would have been no hesitation in accepting these figures had it not been for the extraordinary use made by the Bulgarians of Lieutenant Wegener. It now appears that for a fortnight past the information supplied to that correspondent by the Bulgarian general staff has been very nearly pure fiction intended for the consumption of the press of the world.

The real attack on Tchataldja only commenced Monday morning. As to what is happening there is the greatest secrecy and after what has already occurred some hesitation will be shown in accepting the news from Bulgarian sources. All that is actually known resolves itself into the fact that at 3 o'clock on Monday morning the Bulgarians, having brought up their guns, opened fire on the Turkish position.

In the ordinary course of things they would begin by a methodical advance pushing forward their trenches by night to gain firing positions on the flanks of the enemy's advanced trenches. This would enable them to feel for the least strong points in the enemy's works, whilst holding the whole length of the position in sufficient force to make Nazim Pasha unable to concentrate at any one point to meet the principal attack.

There ought to be no question of the ability to hold the Tchataldja lines, but it is very difficult to restore the morale of a thoroughly demoralized army so as to make it capable of withstanding a completely successful one. The Turks report a preliminary success with the capture of some guns, but the reports of Turkish successes have to be received with very extreme caution.

For some time past the readers of these cables have been warned not to place too much confidence in the messages of Lieutenant Wegener from the front to the Vienna Reichspost. Numerous papers have been willing to pay any sums for the advance proofs of these messages. Only a day or two ago one of the fortunate securers of these read a little homily on the want of magnanimity which characterized the Lieutenant's critics.

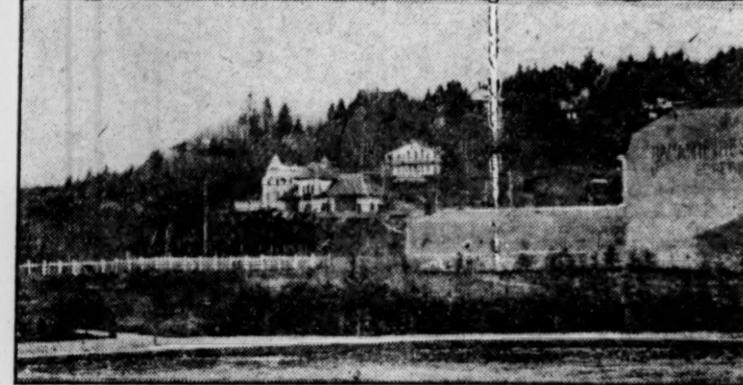
From the first we have pointed out that the hands might be the hands of the Reichspost but the voice was the voice of the Bulgarian general staff. It was easy for this body, we explained, for Lieutenant Wegener get a reputation for accuracy and completeness of information and then to use this for their own ends. But the completeness of the exploitation of the Vienna journal is only gradually coming to light. The three days' battle, which was never fought was not a bad beginning but the dice were loaded. No one was in a position to affirm or deny it.

The fact that the official Bulgarian news had always been exact, if meager, was entirely in General Savoff's favor in foisting his portentous fiction on the press. The next act was more daring and more risky. It consisted of news that the right flank of the Tchataldja lines had been turned and that the Bulgarians were in the forest in the rear of Derrik.

We pointed out in these columns that it was impossible, but Wegenerites would have it so and arranged for mass in Hagia Sofia, last Sunday. Seeing their receptivity general staff smiled and went one better. They pierced the lines, an action, we pointed out, that might mean exactly anything or nothing. They pierced them every day for a week and then arranged with extraordinary audacity for a final assault on Monday morning last.

In the meantime the pen of the lieutenant had performed greater marvels

**ROUMANIA VIEWS WAR WITH GREAT CONCERN**



(Photo specially taken for the Monitor)

*King of Roumania's summer chateau, which is situated on a picturesque slope.*

*[Special correspondence of the Monitor]*  
BUCHAREST, Roumania.—There is perhaps no country in the near east today which is regarding the political situation with more concern than Roumania. Of all the so-called Balkan states, she is the one who can scarcely gain anything by a political disturbance.

Wedged in, as she is, between Russia and Austria on the north, and Serbia and Bulgaria on the south, there is no apparent possibility of a rectification of her frontiers unless, as a result of the defeat of Russia, she could acquire the Bessarabian territory she regards as her own.

For these reasons, the perpetual representations of the woman's movement may be dismissed. Only in the event of a European conflagration which brought St. Petersburg and Vienna in collision, could she be called upon to fight, and in that case, there could be no doubt of her decision. The circumstantial reports which have been so industriously circulated to the effect that she was to receive compensation in the direction of Siliistra, at the expense of Bulgaria, whilst Bulgaria was to receive in compensation the Thracian plain, may be dismissed.

When the Bulgarian army returns to Sofia, it will be in no mood to cede any territory in the north, no matter what it may have acquired in the south. Roumania knows this better than most people. She knows also that there is no hope of compensation from Austria or Russia unless the day should come when Russia, by force of arms, cedes her Bessarabia.

ALESSIO IS OCCUPIED  
(By the United Press)

CETTINJE—Montenegrins and Serians today jointly occupied Alessio, 25 miles south of Scutari, it was reported here.

WILLS MONEY TO CHURCH  
SALEM—The will of Rosetta Austin of Haverhill bequeathes \$1000 to the Baptist church of East Hardwick, Vt., the income to be used for the support of preaching, and \$500 to American Baptist Home Missionary Society.

Mr. Fawcett alluded to the defeat of Mr. Snowden's amendment for the en-

**SUFFRAGISTS MEET ON NIGHT SNOWDEN AMENDMENT IS LOST**

*(Special to the Monitor)*

LONDON—It was merely by a coincidence that the Albert Hall demonstration of the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies to demand the inclusion of women in the reform bill fell upon the night on which Philip Snowden's amendment for including women in the home rule bill came before the House and was defeated by 314 votes to 141.

The great hall was filled to overflowing by an audience keen to hear every word. The demand for tickets during the 24 hours which preceded the meeting was so great that the promoters of the gathering had themselves to take charge of the entrances in order to protect inquirers.

Included in the audience were representatives of the woman's movement from all parts of the United Kingdom and about 3000 working women from the east end of London. Mrs. Henry Fawcett in her speech gathered up all the great movements of the day, and showed that they were one with the struggle for the freedom of women.

"Our enemies," she said, "belong to no party, they belong to no one class, or society, but they unite in hating the extension of human freedom. Of the great movement for the advance of humanity out of bondage one is manifested now in the Balkan states, and another

was manifested a few years ago in the unification of Italy. We hear of the same movement even in China, and in India, in what used to be called, but no longer deserved the title, "The unchanging East."

"If we look to our own political movement, the advance of women's freedom, we know that woman's suffrage is making giant strides in different parts of the world. A woman's suffrage bill has been introduced in Norway and Sweden, and this by a Liberal government." To which statement Mrs. Fawcett added the remark, "Wonders will never cease," which highly amused her audience.

"How it cheers us," she said, "when we hear that men or women are winning political freedom, when we hear, too, that in the United States a suffrage bill is pending in five states, and that the foremost man in American politics has declared himself on our side, and has called to the foremost women of America to come and help him to create a pure political world than has yet been known in this great country. Women are full of faith in the righteousness and greatness of their cause. They must fight with the sword of the Spirit, and must remember that the fight is for every sweating woman and every outraged child, for pure homes, for healthy wholesome manhood and womanhood and for the betterment of human conditions everywhere."

Mrs. Fawcett alluded to the defeat of Mr. Snowden's amendment for the en-

franchisement of women under the home rule bill, which she said had been defeated by a large majority, the government whips having been put on against it.

Lord Robert Cecil rose amidst ringing cheers. His remarks were soothing upon the attitude of the House of Commons. He had come, he said, straight from that assembly and could not say that the conduct of the House of Commons on the defeat of Mr. Snowden's amendment had filled him with admiration. He characterized the devices and excuses given by members who voted against the bill, but declared themselves in favor of the suffrage in principle, as inexpressibly contemptible.

The speech delivered by Miss Margaret Robertson made plain that unlike the Women's National and Political Union, who are taking a contrary course, the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies was going to strengthen the power of the Labor party. She declared that what the Labor men had done for woman's suffrage, had been done from principle and not as part of a bargain.

Mr. Anderson, the chairman of the Independent Labor party who followed her, said that the Labor movement and the women's movement must get to understand each other. He supported woman suffrage because he believed in democracy and citizenship, and both democracy and citizenship were impossible if half the human race were excluded from the councils of the country.

The great hall was filled to overflowing by an audience keen to hear every word. The demand for tickets during the 24 hours which preceded the meeting was so great that the promoters of the gathering had themselves to take charge of the entrances in order to protect inquirers.

The collection in sums taken at the time and promised, included gifts of £50, £100 and £500, and one anonymously, through Mrs. Fawcett, of £1000, totaling in all £5300.

**NEW RECORDS MADE IN HERRING FISHERY**

*(Special to the Monitor)*

YARMOUTH, England.—It has been officially announced at Yarmouth that this autumn's herring fishery has beaten all records. The season normally lasts till Christmas, but landings have already reached a figure which surpasses those of any previous complete season. Last year had held the record with a total of 523,355 crans, but up to the end of October no fewer than 580,000 crans had been delivered at Yarmouth, and there were then two months to finish the season.

A cran is about 1000 herrings, and Yarmouth easily holds the world's herring record. At a herring trade banquet it was stated that markets are now being found in Asia as well as in Europe for brined herrings, and it was predicted that before long the fish would be sold in large quantities in Siberia and China.

**POSTMASTER FOR BANK POST**  
SACRAMENTO, Cal.—R. M. Richardson, postmaster of Sacramento for the last nine years, will resign shortly to assume the management of the Farmers and Mechanics Bank, which will move into its new six-story building in Eighth street.

**KOENIGSKINDER HAS EARLY OPENING AT METROPOLITAN OPERA**

*(Special to the Monitor)*

MEMPHIS, TENN.—Detailed plans toward the establishment of the William R. Moore School of Technology are to be undertaken soon as the result of a meeting of the schools trustees, at which Bishop T. F. Gaylor was named the institution's first president. The trustees are E. L. Gardiner, F. G. Prout, H. S. Lemon, Leo Goodman, C. P. J. Mooney and T. O. Vinton.

The charter received several weeks ago was read, and assets of the school were shown to have a total valuation of \$400,000, most of which is in real estate.

**BISHOP WILL BE HEAD OF SCHOOL**

*(Special to the Monitor)*

NEW YORK—Interest in Prof. Humperdinck's opera "Koenigskinder" was found easily rivaling that of its two previous seasons at its opening last night in the Metropolitan opera house.

The performance last evening was one of the finest that has been given here in many of its most important points.

Chief of its excellencies is the impersonation of the goose girl by Miss Farrar, who sang with beauty of voice and acted with naivete and direct simplicity. Mr. Joern's representation of the King's son was commendable. Mr. Goritz as the fiddler gives striking characterization, and Messrs. Didur and Reiss as the woodcutter and the broommaker are excellent.

The other parts were in familiar hands, except those of the innkeeper's daughter, done by Miss Fornia, and of the witch, in which Miss Lila Robeson appeared for the first time. The pictorial elements of the performance, which are of importance in realizing the whole effect of the work, were admirably managed. And Mr. Hertz secured an orchestral performance, upon which so much of the effect of the opera depends, that met with strong approval.

Humperdinck, it is felt, has accomplished what very few of the followers of Wagner have really been able to accomplish, and manifested the highest skill and accomplishment in writing an orchestral score of euphony with a richness and variety of orchestral color never lacking in transparency.

Criticism attacks, at times, the book of "Koenigskinder," its literary style, its difficulties and unnecessary problems of its symbolism, certain lengths that come under suspicion of being padded, and anti-climax. With all this there is in the work a freshness and a real interest in its conduct that is not likely soon to be dissipated.

**RISE OF WORKING MEN'S COLLEGE IS TOLD IN ADDRESS**

*(Special to the Monitor)*

LONDON—The celebration of founder's day, which took place for the first time this year at the Working Men's College, at Camden town, was also the occasion of the presentation of an address to Professor Dicey, who but recently resigned the principship which he held for 13 years.

In the chair was Sir Charles Lucas, the new president, and among others present were Alfred Lyttelton, K. C. M. P., Sir Frederick Pollock and Professor Westlake. Mr. Forster, the bursar, presented the address, in which the history of the college was reviewed. Professor Dicey, Mr. Forster said, was the fourth principal, his predecessors having been Frederick Denison Maurice, Tom Hughes and Lord Avebury.

During the principship of Professor Dicey, the college had moved to larger buildings, more worthy of the work it had to perform. The success which the college had achieved since the time when Professor Dicey first took office was in a great measure due to the wisdom he had manifested in the guidance of its affairs.

**GEN. H. C. MERRIAM PASSES AWAY**

PORLTAND, Me.—Maj.-Gen. Henry Clay Merriam, U. S. A., retired, passed away on Monday at his home in Thomas street. He was a native of Houlton and a graduate of Colby College. He entered the army in 1861 as a captain in the twentieth Maine regiment. He was discharged from the volunteer service in 1865 and was commissioned in 1866 a major of the thirty-eighth United States infantry. His army promotions were lieutenant-colonel of the second infantry in 1876, brigadier-general 1887, major-general 1890, retired Nov. 13, 1901.

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**PUBLIC SQUARES OF BOSTON**



Monmouth square displays typical building styles in a residential section of the island district, East Boston

Dating to 1850, when the junction of Monmouth and White streets, East Boston, was accepted by the city. Monmouth square is one of the residential sections

of the island district that shows the typical building styles of 30 and 40 years ago. Some of the structures show colonial influence in their architecture, with styles represented up to pres-

ent-day, three-apartment house seen in the extreme background at the right of the accompanying illustration. A pleasing feature of the square is a group of well-grown elm trees.

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Its fine texture prevents any scratch of the enamel. It is a perfect cleanser. The delightful taste of BURRILL'S makes it a favorite for using. If you would have beautiful teeth use BURRILL'S daily. Sold everywhere for 25¢. GUARANTEED BY NEW ENGLAND LAB. CO., Lynn, Mass.

# Leading Events in Athletic World



# Accept New Records

## ATHLETIC CONGRESS TO CONTROL FUTURE OLYMPIC CONTESTS

Amateur Athletic Union of the United States Passes Resolutions Favorable to Such a Plan

### ACCEPT RECORDS

NEW YORK—Much favorable comment is being expressed today by the followers of amateur athletics over the resolutions adopted at the annual meeting of the Amateur Athletic Union in this city Monday to have an international athletic federation or congress control all future Olympic games contests. It was voted to appoint a committee of five to meet in 1913 with representatives of foreign countries for the purpose of organizing such a federation if possible.

The trouble over the water polo championship at Pittsburgh last March led to the adoption of a resolution that the water polo championships for 1912 be canceled and recommending that the rules governing water polo be abolished and those of the International Swimming Association be substituted.

President Kirby, in his address at the meeting, regretted the widespread gossip of professionalism among amateur athletes. He said it was the duty of every honesty-loving person who knows of a violation of any rule of the A. A. U. to report to the officers, so that they might have information instead of gossip to work upon.

President Kirby declared that the United States was now the object lesson of the world for athletic supremacy, and he declared that the Olympic competitions were doing more to promote world peace than even The Hague conference. He said that financially the Union has prospered, having to its credit a capital of \$21,715.

He closed with the prediction that "in the fulness of time the A. A. U. should control all branches of sport and be to all sport in the United States what the United States Senate is to the people of the nation."

The following officers were elected: President, Gustave T. Kirby of New York; first vice-president, G. F. Pawling of Philadelphia; third vice-president, Theodore R. Bland of St. Louis; fourth vice-president, H. W. Fitzpatrick of New Orleans; secretary-treasurer, James E. Sullivan of New York.

New records accepted were the following:

100-meter dash—10.4-5s., R. C. Craig and H. P. Drew; 100-yard run—Im. 55.4-5s., A. R. Kiviat; 600-yard dash—Im. 21.2s., E. C. Frick; 5000-meter run (indoor)—15m. 5.4-5s., G. V. Bouhus; 800-meter run—25m. 44s., W. J. Kramer; 100-yard high hurdles—15.1-5s., J. P. Nicholson; 4-mile run—20m. 8.1-5s., H. L. Scott; 4-mile run (indoor)—21m., S. C. Lawrence; 4½-mile run—25m. 53s., W. J. Kramer; Pole vault—13ft., R. A. Gardner; 100-yard dash—12.4-5s., W. R. Wright; Javelin throw—166ft., 10in., H. G. Lott; Running high jump—6ft. 6 1-8in., G. L. Horine; (indoor) off., 4½in., S. C. Lawrence;

Discus throw (ft. 2½in., circle, both hands)—225ft., 8½in., S. Durnan; (ftt. circle)—10½in., 28in., G. Goulding;

12-pound shot put—42ft., 4½in., P. J. McDonald;

1-javelin relay, five men—3m. 11.4-5s., New York; A. C. (W. G. Packard, E. C. Frick, L. C. Cary, R. T. Edwards, Leroy Woods);

4-mile relay, four men—17m. 35s., Cornell University; H. N. Putnam;

16-pound shot, both hands—91ft., 10in., P. J. McDonald;

36-pound weight (for height)—10ft. 6½in., P. J. McDonald.

OLYMPIC GAMES

100-meter dash—10.3-5s., D. F. Lippincott; 440-meter dash—48.1-5s., C. D. Reidpath; 800-meter run—Im. 51.9-10s., J. E. Meredith; 1000-yard run—3m. 52½s., J. E. Meredith; 1000-meter relay—3m. 16.3-5s., C. D. Reidpath; M. W. Sheppard; J. E. Meredith; F. Lindberg; 400-yard high jump—6ft. 3.98in., A. W. Richards; Running broad jump—24ft. 11.5in., A. L. Gundersen; Pole vault—12ft. 11½in., H. S. Babcock; 16-pound shot put—50ft., 39-10in., P. J. McDonald; 16-pound shot put, both hands—90ft., 5½in., Ralph Rose; 16-pound hammer throw—179ft., 7in., M. J. McGrath.

SWIMMING

50 yards, pool, 2 turns—23.3-5s., Kenneth Huszagh; 50 yards straightaway, tidal salt water—24.1-5s., D. P. F. E. C. Frick; 100 yards straightaway, tidal salt water—55.4-5s., D. P. F. Kahanamoku;

220 yards, 1 turn, open still water—2m., 40s., D. P. F. Kahanamoku;

400 yards, 2 turns—2m. 23.5s., Peter McMillan;

1-mile open still salt water, 21 turns—2m. 31.5s., L. B. Goodwin;

Backstroke, 200 yards, bath, 7 turns—Im. 2m. 11.5s., H. J. Helmer;

Breast stroke, 200 yards, bath, 9 turns—2m. 38.4-5s., M. McDermott;

100 yards, relay—20-yard bath—3m. 51.2-5s., Illinois A. C. (T. W. Winans, A. C. Rathel, H. J. Helmer, P. McMillan); Robert Foster;

Plunge, 1m., time limit, bath—80ft., F. W. Willis.

CINCINNATI'S TRAINING PLANS

CINCINNATI—The spring training dates of the Cincinnati National League baseball team are announced as follows: The team will leave Cincinnati March 4 for French Lick Springs, remaining there four days, and then going to Mobile, Ala. They will remain in Mobile until March 26, when they will return direct to Cincinnati. March 29, 30 and 31 they will play the New York Americans; April 4, 5 and 6, the Boston Americans, and April 7, 8 and 9, the Detroit Americans, opening the regular season here April 10.

## SCOTCH GOLFERS DEFEAT ENGLISH AT ABBEYDALE

Braid and Ferguson, Playing Wonderful Game, Win from Vardon and Dean—Braid Does Course in 69—New Land and Greens in Capital Condition



(Photo taken specially for the Monitor)

FERGUSON, BRAID AND VARDON (LEFT TO RIGHT) ON FOURTH TEE AT ABBEYDALE LINKS

Special correspondence of the Monitor

SHEFFIELD, Eng.—Scotland, represented by James Braid and James Ferguson, beat England, represented by Harry Vardon and H. Dean, on Oct. 23, last, on the Abbeydale course, Beauchief, Sheffield. Very much recovered from a foggy morning and very heavy dew in the night, the course still was on the heavy side, especially round about the stream. The new land played excellently, and the greens proved in capital condition.

No one played the first hole really well, though Vardon had a 3 to win, and each of the others wasted a putt. The second saw all four players get a four, every drive being well away. Ferguson's second ran over the green down the bank, but he pitched back very finely to get good 4, while Dean's approach was very fine. Fives to the third were bad, all four approaches being too strong. Braid's tee shot to the difficult fourth was excellent in its line, and hitting a full cleek, his ball pitched on the green and finished on the far side, a fine 4 resulting. Dean's second was hooked into the rough but he played a great niblick onto the green, only to miss a three yards' putt for a half. Vardon almost missed his tee shot here, and Ferguson actually did.

Ferguson and Vardon could only get four at the short fifth hole, but the others had threes and two raking wooden club shots by Braid at the sixth gave him a very good 4 to win the hole, Dean requiring six. Seldom probably have four truer or more perfect cleek shots been played simultaneously in a four-ball match at any one hole than those witnessed at the seventh hole, all lying pretty near the pin, 185 yards. Braid alone sank his putt, after Ferguson had made sure of a three. Each man, except Dean, shot his 4 at the eighth, but Braid only did so by holing a long one, and at the ninth



(Photo taken specially for the Monitor)

H. E. DEAN, ABBEYDALE GOLF PROFESSIONAL

all for the hole, Braid holed out in 3, and despite, beautiful approaches by all the others, notably by Ferguson from a difficult position, none could get less than a four.

Three fives and a 6 to Dean marked the thirteenth where Braid, after playing a superb push cleek, took three on the green. At the fourteenth Vardon's drive lay with a tree directly between him and the green, but he played an extraordinary hook shot with cut on it, and halved the hole in four. Sixes to all save Braid, who won in 5, marked the long fifteenth, and the match ended with a general half in 3 on the sixteenth, where good putting was done by each player. For the full 18 holes Braid had a 69, Vardon 71, Ferguson 76, and Dean 77.

BASKETBALL HAS NEW PRESIDENT

NEW YORK—Several important changes have been made in the Inter-collegiate Basketball League organization, preparatory to what is expected to be the greatest year in the league's existence. Dr. J. E. Raycroft of Princeton University has been elected president, succeeding R. B. Hyatt of Yale, Yale having withdrawn from the league temporarily, owing to a reorganization of minor sports at that university. Dr. Raycroft, the newly elected president, is a man who has devoted a great deal of time to college basketball, having been its leading exponent in the West prior to his leaving Chicago University and coming to Princeton. The schedule:

Dec. 14, Pennsylvania at Princeton; 19, Princeton at Dartmouth; 21, Columbia at Cornell.

Jan. 10, Princeton at Columbia; 11, Dartmouth at Pennsylvania; 13, Dartmouth at Cornell; 17, Cornell at Columbia; 18, Princeton at Pennsylvania; 21, Cornell at Princeton; Pennsylvania at Cornell.

Feb. 8, Pennsylvania at Dartmouth.

Princeton at Cornell; 12, Pennsylvania at Cornell; 14, Cornell at Princeton; 15, Cornell at Pennsylvania; 17, Princeton at Dartmouth; 18, Dartmouth at Princeton; 22, Dartmouth at Columbia.

March 1, Cornell at Princeton, Columbia at Pennsylvania.

MAINE FRESHMAN HEADS TEAM

ORONO, Me.—F. A. Tirrell, Jr., '16 of Quincy has been appointed captain of the University of Maine basketball team. This is a most unusual honor for a freshman.

Dean won the hole for his side, holing a beautiful six yards' putt, the others taking fours.

Braid was almost up to the cross bunker with his drive to the tenth, and Vardon also had a long ball, Braid running down a 5 yard putt for a winning 4 after Ferguson had again obliged with an assured half. Vardon had previously lipped the hole for a 4 from seven yards away.

To the short eleventh, Dean found the pot bunker with his tee shot, but though his stance was very difficult and his ball badly pocketed, he dug it out on to the green and holed his putt. Ferguson, like Braid and Dean, got his 3, but Vardon, taking the greatest pains, holed a very fury four yarder for the hole.

To the twelfth, a dog leg hole, Ferguson pushed his tee shot well out, Dean and Vardon went dead straight, but Braid elected to play a great dunch shot, the ball cutting round on to the best line of

## YALE'S HARD WORK BEFORE HARVARD GAME IS NOW ON

Varsity Holds Scrimmage This Afternoon—Signal Drill and Secret Practice Held Monday

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—The first hard practice of the week is being held this afternoon by the Yale varsity football squad. Scrimmaging is being held by the varsity for the first time since the Princeton game.

Contrary to the usual order of things, when the varsity men are given a rest the Monday after a big game and the scrubs given a lot of work to harden them for the onslaught of the varsity the next day, the scrubs were rested Monday and only the varsity had work. But it was light work.

The varsity and the chief substitutes were ordered to report in the big Yale baseball cage in the rear of the gymnasium, where football apparatus had been rigged up. There were plenty of coaches, and though the practice was very secret it is understood that the varsity men had their weaknesses displayed last Saturday pointed out to them very forcibly.

There was a signal drill which lasted from 2 o'clock until nearly 5 o'clock, and the special plays which were not used against Princeton, but saved for the Harvard game, were gone over very thoroughly.

Only one man was absent from the varsity lineup and the coaches said that he was just resting. That was Bomeisler. Head Coach Howe says he expects Bomeisler will be able to play against Harvard Saturday.

The line-up for the varsity in the signal drill was: Avery, left end; Warren, left tackle; Cooney, left guard; Ketham, center; Pendleton, right guard; Talbot, right tackle; Gallauer, right end; Wheeler, quarterback; Philbin, left halfback; Spalding, right halfback; Flynn, fullback.

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Manager Doon of the Philadelphia Nationals says that he has not, and will not, put in any claim for former Managers Chance and Bresnahan. He believes both are good managers, but that their playing days are over.

James E. Gaffney, president and treasurer of the Boston National League Baseball Club will not be in Boston until the first of next week. Mr. Gaffney was expected here today, but Secretary Herman Nickerson received a telegram from New York this afternoon saying that it would be impossible for the club's executive to come.

It is said that the new players' association is going to request that the major league players receive pay for their services during the spring practise season.

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# Road's Future, Issue; Chamber Ballots

## B. & M. A STATE LINE IS FAVERED BY MANY

Separation From New Haven Is Growing Demand—  
Members of Chamber Are Considering Action and  
Some Are Outspoken for Public Ownership

State control of the Boston & Maine, which has been brought so forcibly to the front in the past few days through the alleged traffic agreements between the Grand Trunk and New Haven roads, is one of the questions to come before the Boston Chamber of Commerce this winter, and it bids fair to take commanding rank at the next session of the Legislature.

The joint commission, consisting of the directors of the port and the railroad commissioners, delegated by the last Legislature to investigate this question, is to make its report at this coming session as early as expedient. Already a bill providing for the purchase of the Boston & Maine has been submitted for action at the coming session by Henry C. Long.

Directors of the chamber have expressed themselves as cognizant of a strong undercurrent of public opinion in this and other New England states that insists on some form of competition in transportation as a remedy for the existing conditions and that has been brought to a head by recent developments. One of the port directors has said that the visit of Frederick J. Macleod, chairman, and George W. Bishop, member of the railroad commission, to Washington to confer with the federal authorities on the pending agreement between the Grand Trunk and New Haven will greatly aid the joint commission in its decision.

In so far as it has been possible to reach the directors of the Chamber of Commerce, there are about half a dozen who are in favor of bringing the Boston & Maine under state management—entirely separating it from the New Haven interests—while even less are opposed and by far the majority are undecided as yet.

That the entire issue in bonds of approximately \$50,000,000 necessary for the purchase of the Boston & Maine and the improvement of the service would be taken up by popular subscription is the opinion of Alphonse H. Brown, a director of the chamber.

### Absolute Separation

Mr. Brown says that in his opinion the absolute separation of the Boston & Maine from all control by the New Haven interests would be a move of the greatest benefit to all of New England. Further he refers to the recent evident abandonment by the Grand Trunk of its plans to come into Boston on its own rails and while he agrees with the fact that the expense of constructing a new line may be saved by arranging for the use of the Boston & Maine rails, yet he insists that such service cannot result in developing the commerce of Boston to the fullest extent of its possibilities.

Independent competition is the factor in the expansion of the business of the port which is needed according to Mr. Brown and he sees no remedy for the present situation that would so entirely clarify conditions and solve the problem to the greatest advantage as to place the Boston & Maine under state management.

Mr. Brown declares that although he realizes that a great deal of the opposition to such a plan comes from the belief that the project could not be financed because of the refusal of the large banking interests of the city to support it, he is of the opinion that popular subscription would more than meet that condition.

The many industrial interests that depend upon the Boston & Maine throughout New England for their transportation would welcome an opportunity, in the opinion of Mr. Brown, to take up part of an issue of bonds backed by the state. The strength of public demand for such a cause would take up the balance at least, he feels.

There are many business men so thoroughly acquainted with the requirements of the railroad business that they could successfully manage such an undertaking. States Mr. Brown and he foresees no difficulties in obtaining profits. In fact, he declares that there would be no doubt that the dividends would be paid from the first year.

### Favors Joint Track Use

Bernard J. Rothwell, former president of the chamber and a large flour dealer, is also in favor of the entire separation of the Boston & Maine from the New Haven. He has no doubt that there is sufficient money in New England to finance such a proposition although he would favor the joint use of the Boston & Maine tracks by the Grand Trunk if that could be brought about to the entire satisfaction of New England interests.

James J. Phelan, director of the chamber and with Hornblower & Weeks, bankers, is emphatically opposed to state control, and says: "I would not advocate such a move for I believe not in government ownership, but in government supervision. I believe in backing Mr. Mellon to the limit."

"Mr. Mellon has promised to spend from \$100,000,000 to \$150,000,000 in developing the Boston & Maine, and he would not do that unless he foresees great possibilities in New England. It shows that he is interested in the development of this section of the country and willing to cooperate in its advancement."

The replies of the majority of the directors were to the effect that the ques-

tion as it stands at present is a very complicated one and deserving of study and consideration; that until the inside facts are known and further developments crystallize no judgement can be formed; and that there are two sides to the question—the numerous shipping and manufacturing interests and the stockholders.

### EXPERTS TO DISCUSS REALTY VALUATIONS BEFORE CITY COUNCIL

Expressions of views of representatives of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, the finance commission, the United Improvement Association and the real estate exchange as to whether or not the city should adopt the Somers system of real estate assessment to replace that now in use will be heard by the city council at its next meeting, following the adoption of a resolution to this effect, introduced by Councilman Ernest E. Smith at Monday's meeting of the council. Councilman Smith also secured the passage of an order requesting the street commissioners to submit an estimate of the cost of widening Otter street in the Back Bay.

Members of the council rejected Mayor Fitzgerald's plan to appropriate \$75,000 for substituting granite for limestone in the new city hall annex. The sum of \$35,000, however, was appropriated for widening Harvard avenue, Brighton, between Commonwealth and Brighton avenues.

An order was adopted providing a reward of \$500 for the capture of the slayer of Albert R. Peterson, a Boston policeman, about a month ago.

Mayor Fitzgerald's communication relative to the removal of the statues of Gen. John Glover, Alexander Hamilton, William Lloyd Garrison and Charles Sumner to the proposed new Charles-street mall at a cost of about \$10,000 was tabled for one week.

Resolutions were unanimously adopted attesting to the work of William A. Leahy, formerly secretary to the mayor, and the relations that he caused to exist in the transaction of business between the mayor's office and the council, and regretting his departure from the city's employ.

The sale of the ferryboat Revere, after all equipment and interior furnishings had been stripped, was authorized.

The transfer of \$278,445 from the appropriation for a pier at Castle island to the improvement of Marine park, South Boston, was authorized. The government forbade the building of the pier.

It is said that the mayor is planning to submit to the council soon plans for a new municipal building for Charlestown.

### EXPERTS TESTIFY IN FEDERAL SUIT AGAINST STEEL CO.

WASHINGTON—Taking expert testimony in the government's dissolution suit against the United States Steel Corporation was resumed here today, with the examination of a number of employees of the bureau of corporations.

Hearing already have been held in several cities; and the government's special prosecutor, J. M. Dickinson, expected today that he would occupy a week with the evidence to be offered by bureau investigators.

He predicted that all of the government's testimony would be completed within a month.

### MR. CONRY REGRETS GRANK TRUNK ACT

Joseph A. Conry of the port directors addressed the Men's Club of the Second Unitarian church, Brookline, on Monday evening, on "Port Development." He gave an account of his observations of port development in foreign countries, principally Germany and Holland. Of the railroad situation in New England he said:

"I do not believe that we shall ever see the Grand Trunk enter New England, and the present situation is to be deeply regretted. I don't believe that the Grand Trunk officials realize the reprehensible significance of their act in discontinuing the work on the Southern New England road."

"It is to be regretted that the Grand Trunk was not required to give a bond when it applied for its franchise and the state is now the loser by this one diversion from its sound business policy of requiring a bond."

**STEAMSHIP ON FIRE**  
NEW YORK—The steamship H. F. Dimock, plying between New York and Boston while lying at her pier at the foot of Barclay street caught fire Monday night. The fire boat New Yorker and five land engines were required to extinguish the fire in the lower forward hatch.

### CANDIDATES FOR PLACES IN THE COMMERCE CHAMBER DIRECTORATE



LOUIS A. COOLIDGE



W. H. BAIN

### YEAR'S WORK FOR BOSTON BY CHAMBER REVIEWED

Reviews of the work done in regard to New England transportation facilities, harbor development, commercial and industrial improvements in the city were contained in the fourth annual report of the Boston Chamber of Commerce directorate given at the annual meeting of the chamber this afternoon. The report also complimented the auspicious start that has been made by the new Chamber of Commerce of the United States, of which John H. Fahey, a director of the local chamber, is chairman of the committee on permanent organization.

The Boston Chamber of Commerce is said to be the largest commercial organization of its kind in the United States, and so far as known, in the world. This year the committee on membership, while it has secured enough new applications to replace the losses, has given its best efforts to the work of welding the membership together. The result has been that fewer resignations have been accepted during the last 10 months than ever before.

Charles S. Hamlin, counsel for the chamber, has given a ruling relating to a limit in power of a nominating committee to fill a vacancy in a certain contingency and has proposed for consideration the advisability of amending the by-laws on that subject.

This question arose over the action of the nominating committee in persuading Mr. Bliss to accept the nomination to the place formerly held by the late William E. Butler. On account of the misunderstanding which has accrued from its action, says the committee, Mr. Bliss has refused to allow his name to be used.

The names to be submitted for directors for three years are: Francis R. Bangs, Louis A. Coolidge, John Mason Little, Walter M. Lowney, George F. Mead, Charles Stewart, Renton Whidden, Alexander Whiteside.

For two years: Albert Greene Duncan, Henry E. Hagan, James J. Phelan.

For one year: William H. Bain.

Among the speakers are: "Relief of Street Traffic Congestion," William Minot; "Industrial Disputes Act," Henry S. Dennison; "Fire Insurance Rates," Charles C. Hoyt; "National Forests in New England," Governor Rollins; "The International Congress," George S. Smith; "The Chamber Membership," John A. Voodoor; "The Retail Trade Board," Frank P. O'Connor.

**BRIDGE REPAIRS CHANGE CAR RUNS**

Changes in Harvard bridge car service went into effect today on account of repairs to the bridge by the city. All regular inbound car service is operated over Harvard bridge as usual and the outbound through service run via Beacon street, Cottage Farm bridge and Brookline street. A shuttle car is operated between the Cambridge end of the Harvard bridge and the Green street loop at Pearl and Brookline streets during the bridge repairs.

The same opposition which defeated the legislation proposed by the chamber two years ago was again active in the defeat of the legislation submitted by the metropolitan plan commission, which provided for the appointment of a permanent commission to make plans for the industrial, commercial and residential improvement of the district and to assist the cities and towns in cooperating together to carry them out. This general proposition was approved and supported by the chamber.

"On the other hand the agitation for the complete annexation of all these cities and towns is steadily growing, and the number of bills submitted to the Legislature for this purpose increases every year. Hyde Park was annexed last year and it is not unlikely that several other communities may apply for political consolidation with Boston within the next two or three years.

"It looks as if the majority of the citizens of this great community have not yet been aroused to the importance of doing something to give Boston the prestige which the resources and possibilities of this district would command. There is an opportunity yet to preserve the local autonomy of each of the 38 cities and towns (and thereby retain their most valuable factors for promoting good citizenship) and at the same time to adopt some cooperative method of handling the big problems common to these joint communities. An incidental, but important, advantage would be giving to Boston the standing to which she is entitled in view of her real volume of business, resources and splendid possibilities for future development. Delay means retarded progress

in Harvard bridge car service. The program will consist of a concert from 7:30 to 9 o'clock, given by the band of 25 pieces, a mixed chorus of 100 members, the orchestra of 14 pieces, the glee club of 60 members, guitar selections, solo and ensemble work and readings. It is hoped that the motion picture apparatus will be installed so that an exhibition of pictures may be included. The entertainment is to aid the band.

### VETERANS PLAN THREE AFFAIRS

Past national officers of the G. A. R. will have as guests at their annual dinner to be held in the Revere House tomorrow evening, George A. Hoseley, department commander, and the officers of his staff. William B. Arnold, president of the association, will preside.

Theodore Winslow post 35 will hold its annual meeting on Nov. 21, with Department Commander Hoseley and Wilfred A. Wetherby, adjutant-general, as guests. The Woman's Relief corps of the post will serve a supper.

Edward W. Kinsley post 113 is to meet for its annual dinner in Young's Hotel Friday evening. Department Commander Hoseley has been invited to attend.

### TWO PASSENGER STEAMSHIPS REACH BOSTON DAY LATE

Cretic of the White Star and Parisian of Allan Line Make Last Trip Here This Season

### CARGOES ARE LARGE

Two passenger liners, both of them day behind schedule, comprised the foreign arrivals at this port today. The White Star liner steamer Cretic, Captain Howarth, came in from Naples, Ponta Delgada and Fayal with 39 saloon, 163 second cabin, and 746 steerage passengers, while the British steamer Parisian brought 45 second class and 74 steerage passengers from Glasgow and Moville.

Vincenzo Vitti, a tenor of the Boston opera company, was a saloon passenger on the Cretic. He has been in Italy, with his parents since last April, and is here for his fourth year. He said he was the last member of the company to come here this season, completing the tour of the company.

Unable to speak English, little Giuseppe Calderone, 10, arrived in the saloon of the Cretic on his way to his parents in Italy, and is here for his fourth year. He said he was the last member of the company to come here this season, completing the tour of the company.

The Rev. Swami Paramananda of Boston, a native of Calcutta, returned from a six-month trip through Italy and France, where he has been lecturing on religion and philosophy.

Maj.-Gen. Silvio M. de Gozzaldi of Cambridge, a retired officer of the Austrian army, was also a passenger, having been touring for pleasure.

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Among the other passengers on the Cretic were: Mrs. E. H. Moyer and maid of New York who have been nine months abroad; Dr. Lillian W. Johnson of Memphis, Tenn.; Mrs. Rose B. Noa and Miss Ernestine Noa of Chattanooga, Tenn.; and the following Bostonians: Isaac W. Crosby and his wife and daughter, who have been five months on a general tour; Miss Elmer Farrington; and Mrs. Vincenzo Pistorino and three children.

The steamer Parisian was listed to port on her way up the harbor today, said to be from more coal being consumed from the starboard bunkers than on the other side. Among the passengers were: Mr. and Mrs. John Ballantine, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Fry and Matthew McKenna of Boston, and William L. Smith of Worcester.

Both vessels had large cargoes, the Cretic berthing at Hoosac Tunnel piers, Charlestown, and the Parisian at Mystic. These two steamers are each on their last trip to Boston this season, and will not enter this port again until next March.

The names to be submitted for directors for three years are: Francis R. Bangs, Louis A. Coolidge, John Mason Little, Walter M. Lowney, George F. Mead, Charles Stewart, Renton Whidden, Alexander Whiteside.

For two years: Albert Greene Duncan, Henry E. Hagan, James J. Phelan.

For one year: William H. Bain.

Among the speakers are: "Relief of Street Traffic Congestion," William Minot; "Industrial Disputes Act," Henry S. Dennison; "Fire Insurance Rates," Charles C. Hoyt; "National Forests in New England," Governor Rollins; "The International Congress," George S. Smith; "The Chamber Membership," John A. Voodoor; "The Retail Trade Board," Frank P. O'Connor.

**EVENING CENTER BAND BENEFIT**

A Thanksgiving entertainment and party will be given by the Opportunity clubs of the East Boston evening center on Wednesday evening, Nov. 27. The program will consist of a concert from 7:30 to 9 o'clock, given by the band of 25 pieces, a mixed chorus of 100 members, the orchestra of 14 pieces, the glee club of 60 members, guitar selections, solo and ensemble work and readings. It is hoped that the motion picture apparatus will be installed so that an exhibition of pictures may be included. The entertainment is to aid the band.

Superintendent Dyer recommended the establishment of an evening school in the Oliver Wendell Holmes district next year.

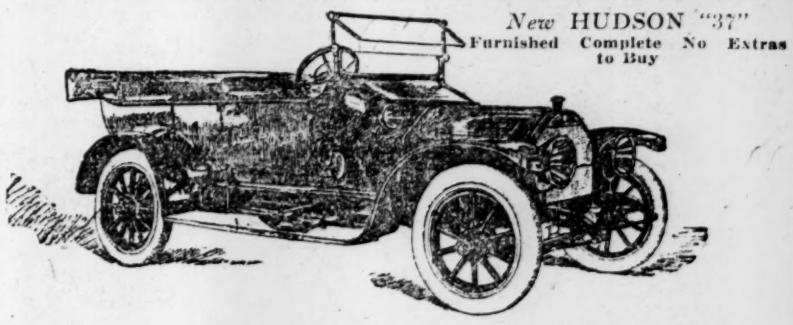
The superintendent approved the recommendation of the mayor for the establishment of classes for chauffeurs and instruction in automobile mechanics, but the cost would prohibit the establishment of such courses at present. Placed on file.

Jane Fullerton, a teacher in the Chapman district, 49 years in the service, was retired on a pension of \$420.

The principal of the Bowdoin evening school was authorized to conduct a class in English for non-English speaking women at 154 Charles street during the 1912-1913 term.

It was ordered to close evening centers for the holiday recess Wednesday evening, Dec. 18.

**PENNIES FOR ALASKA**  
SEATTLE, Wash.—Eight strong kegs filled with 100,000 new Lincoln pennies were loaded on the Dolphin recently for shipment to Alaska.



New HUDSON "37"  
Furnished Complete to Buy

Twelve-Inch Upholstery  
And Such Automobile Comfort As Was Never Before Known

As an example of the completeness of HUDSON cars, the upholstering is important. The cushions are Turkish type, 12 inches deep.

Compare HUDSON easy riding with other cars you may have thought of.

Comfort in automobiling comes

### The New HUDSON "37" Electric Self-Cranking—Electrically Lighted

48 Engineers Build HUDSON Cars  
Remember the importance of that statement. These men who were trained in 37 European and American factories and have had a hand in building over 200,000 cars, combined their experience and skill in perfecting the New HUDSONS.

What more can you want? What better assurance could be offered than that these men who possess about all the knowledge that has thus far been gained in automobile building, have joined in saying "The New HUDSONS are the best we know."

See the Triangle on the Radiator  
THE HENLEY-KIMBALL CO.  
893 BOYLSTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.



## PLAYHOUSE NEWS HERE AND ELSEWHERE

### HOLLIS—"PASSEURSEY"

Taking as a "main strand" a story neither fresh nor pleasant, C. Haddon Chambers has made of "Passersy," a novel and sweet little play. Humors of English class contrasts are mingled with much sentiment of a peculiar quality centering around a rich young idler who finally "does the right thing" by a working girl he met seven years before the play begins.

### "THE GREAT DIVIDE"

It all happened because Peter Waverton, blase young bachelor, was so bored at his sister's society dance that he returned early to his rooms instead of going to his club as he always had done before. So this evening he surprises his valet, Pine, entertaining "Nighly," the cabman whose stand is at the curb just below Waverton's window. Pine's hobby of looking out of the window at the passersby is a new idea to the selfish Waverton, and he bids the valet bring "Nighly" back. With him Pine also brings Burns, a drollet, who just then slouches past.

"Nighly" is a self-respecting Britisher, a bit of a philosopher. A statesman, the amused Waverton calls him. The eloquence with which Nighly might have moved Parliament to improving the welfare of the people, had he been born and educated for Parliament, Nighly has the habit of pouring into the ear of his horse as they wait through long hours for fares that are getting scarcer each year in this age of taxicabs. Nighly's favorite theme is that every British child has a right to a fair start in the world. In proof he points to Burns, who is building in his rage at Waverton's mahogany table, and treasuring remnants of his meal in a crumpled newspaper. Burns is satisfied with the only way of living he knows, and subsists thankfully on what is thrown to him as to a dog as he shuffles through the highways and byways; ever on the lookout for bits of string or dropped pins. These and all other ill-considered trifles are to him property that will be valuable some day if cherished. An economist, Waverton calls him.

Having changed his mood, Waverton sends Nighly and Burns on their ways; Nighly with a half crown and Burns with an overcoat from the storeroom, a shilling, and an invitation to come again when he is in need. Then comes the third passersby, a wavy girl pausing in Waverton's doorway on her way home from a sweat shop. She proves to be none other than Margaret Somers, loved by Waverton seven years before, and separated from him by his sister, in whose family she was governess.

The conclusion of the play brings the "happy ending" for Waverton and Margaret after several moonshiny conversations over other days. Perhaps the esthetic Mr. Chambers set them thus to sentimentalizing to escape the vulgar elements of shame and remorse which less fastidious playwrights would have written into these talks. Mr. Chambers throws a sweet and pretty glamour over a distinctly ugly fact, and the result is lovely entertainment for the matineé girl temperament, a temperament not necessarily monopolized by matineé girls, indeed in not possessed by all of them. Mr. Chambers' sentimentalizing treacherously give an unwholesome undertone to his play during the scenes between Margaret and Waverton.

Charles Cherry, with his hearty style and agreeable personality, acts Waverton interestingly, even sympathetically, for he does not insist on the caddish element in the character. Alma Belwin is a tender Margaret, who is so swayed in every thought by her mother instinct that she unselfishly stands aside that Waverton may marry his fashionable fiancee, Beatrice Dainton. Beatrice, however, is a sensible young woman, who would rather have a robust goiter and a fox hunter for a husband anyway. So she drops a tear, laughs loudly and cheerfully informs Waverton that he may consider himself "chucked." Beatrice is a "fat" part, as the actors say, and is agreeably acted by Miss Charlotte Ives when she does not loudly talk herself out of the prevailing minor key of the play.

A. G. Andrews is a hearty, lovable Nighly, and Miss Annie Esmond is the trouble-making, cynical matron to the life. Frank H. Westerton portrays the flunkies of the snobbish Pine with a skill a trifle too obvious, though most satisfactorily on the whole. Miss Edna Ellington pleased in brief scenes as Little Peter, the son of Waverton and Margaret.

Lewis Edgardo acts without a trace of theatricalism the most interesting character in the play, Burns. Since Burns is always in need he comes back the next morning for more crumbs from the Waverton table. He asks for bread, and they give him along with it a carpet sweater, in spite of his plaint that "work is for workers." They lock him in the bath room and toss clean clothes to him. As a final indignity, Pine calls in a barber who shears away the wanderer's grimy yellow-white hair and cuts off his whiskers. The more they try to improve poor Burns the more unhappy they make him.

This grown up child can find only one kindred spirit in Waverton's house, little Peter. Burns tells the boy that he knows where there are rabbits, hundreds of them, where now and again you can catch one the cunning long-eared fellows with a loop of string. So away go Burns and little Peter, two children on a lark. Early next morning Waverton and Nighly find them asleep in a hay cock, and bring them back. Burns whines that he meant no harm, that he was going to bring the litt'lun back in the morning. He complains that he should have been let alone in the first place. Even the overcoat gift does not make up to him for the assault made on his rights when Pine set the barber on him. And so he shambles out of the room and out of the play, with never a backward look.

Burns is a study of the irony of indiscriminate charity worthy of John Gals-

Frederick Ballard, the Harvard gradu-

worthy. He is probably the best piece of character drawing Mr. Chambers has ever done, a character even better written than famous Old Eccles in "Caste." The audience at the Hollis street theater Monday evening shouted with laughter at the tragicomedy of Burns. He makes the play very much worth while.

ate student, who has been awarded the \$250 prize annually offered by John Craig for the play by a Harvard or Radcliffe student adjudged the best submitted, is holder of the MacDowell Club scholarship in playwriting at Harvard. His comedy, "Believe Me, Xantippe," is to be produced at the Castle Square theater, Boston, in January.

### "OFFICER 666" IN LONDON

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—Augustus MacHugh's melodramatic farce is a most ingenious piece of work; it is like a picture puzzle. You wonder how on earth this or that person can possibly be extricated, when something turns up that exactly fits the situation, or, just when you think that everything is going on as it ought, there is an equally cleverly devised hitch, which carries on the play, none too long and throws you into fresh excitements and terrors, until the curtain falls on everybody living happily ever afterwards.

A good many modern plays are like the "arts and crafts" exhibitions. In some the writer has put so much "art" into his work, there is scarcely any shape left in it to speak of and in others the form has been so chiseled and polished that nothing really remains but a piece of skillfully devised mechanism. The great point in favor of the mechanized drama is that it goes quick. You are just kept wondering what will happen next and so have no time to be bored or even to remember that it is nonsense.

Like an exhibition of conjuring you admire the exhibition it is done and are satisfied with the simple result.

The story of "Officer 666," very briefly told, is as follows: A young millionaire returns incognito to New York on a well-grounded assumption that he is being robbed. A gentleman who describes himself as an ordinary thief, but a picture dealer, has assumed the name of our millionaire, and, on the strength of it, is proposing to elope with a young lady, and carry off as many of the works of art in the house of our friend as his superior knowledge tells him are not spurious.

Our millionaire, Travers Gladwin by name, has on his return seen a young lady in a restaurant eating grapefruit. This young lady, whom he of course admires, turns up with her friend at his house, and Gladwin, pretending he is the dear friend of himself, gets out of the girl the story of her elopement that evening with the art dealer. Gladwin then persuades an Irish constable, Officer 666, to lend him his uniform; hence the beginning of the complications.

These complications to be reported in detail would take up a good deal of space, and on paper would not amount to much; to be appreciated they should be seen. The spurious Gladwin at first thinks the real one a policeman; then the police, who arrive in force, think the real one is the spurious; when that mistake is rectified, the thief, or picture dealer, by switching off the light, manages to hide in a box, and when that becomes too warm for him, conceals himself behind a curtain. From there he gets into the chimney, until at last to everybody's great relief, he escapes in Officer 666's uniform, leaving the grapefruit girl and her companion to pair off with the genuine Gladwin and his fiduciaries.

It would not be a profitable exercise to make distinctions between the new player's readings of Schumann and Chopin. The time to do that will be when she has chosen what she likes best in the readings of the great pianists of the day and when she has developed views of her own about the master-composers. The significant thing to remark is that Miss Thornton is so well equipped that interpretations of individual worth may at no distant day be expected of her. The musician is there, the potential artist with a message is there. Miss Thornton is entirely prepared for public appearance and can work out interpretation with the help of her audiences and can become as much of an artistic influence in the community as she may wish. Her best coaching for the next year or two will come to her from the listening public.

**BOSTON NOTES**

Don, a dog which has a vocabulary of eight German words, provides novel entertainment at B. F. Keith's theater this week. A woman addressed the animal in German, in each case hanging the reply on something to eat, and letting the audience know in advance what the reply would be. The audience applauded every word the dog spoke. Loney Haskell provided amusing running comment. "The Opening Night" proved an elaborate and varied musical comedy entertainment and pleased. In addition there is an excellent equestrian act, Will Weston in a novel musical act, and others.

"Othello" will be produced at the Castle Square theater next week.

"The Master of the House" will be next week's attraction at the Majestic theater.

Next week the comedy, "Father and the Boys," will be presented at the St. James theater.

"Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm" will be the next play at the Hollis street theater. Edith Taliaferro will play Rebecca.

**"DURBAR" REVIVED**

"The Durbar in Kinemacolor," with all scenic changes except those actually showing the ceremony of making King George and Queen Mary of England the Emperor and Empress of India, was revived last night to a crowded house at Tremont Temple, with popular prices. The great pageant of the thousand sacred elephants was shown from another viewpoint than in the first series, and interesting new features included the unveiling of the memorial to King Edward. Edward Friberger entertaining and distinctly explained the interesting customs and observances which appear among them the highly picturesque and gorgeous Mughur procession, in which miniature temples, or "tazias," are thrown into the sacred Hooghi river. The new presentation is more complete, elaborate and enjoyable than any which have preceded it.

**NEW YORK NOTES**

Rupert Hughes' new farce, "What Ails You," reopened the Criterion theater Monday evening, and aroused much laughter with its rough and tumble humors centering around a "physical culture emporium."

Mrs. Fiske appears this Tuesday evening at the Hudson theater in "The High Road," by Edward Sheldon, in which the star will depict the rise of a woman through different social strata from 16 to 40, from farmer's daughter to wife of a state Governor.

**NEWMAN TRAVELTALKS**

Switzerland will be verbally and pictorially presented in the third Newman traveltalk at Symphony hall on Friday evening, Nov. 29, and Saturday afternoon, Nov. 30. The tour will begin with Geneva and include Interlaken, Chamounix, Zermatt, St. Moritz and Lucerne.

**PLAYS THAT HELD OVER**

George Arliss is in the sixth week of his run at the Plymouth in "Disraeli," with the piece as popular as ever.

Miss Rose Stahl is in the twelfth week of her long run at the Park theater in "Maggie Pepper."

Henry Miller's acting and "The Rainbow," in which he is acting at the Tremont, are alike polished.

Large audiences are still witnessing

the stock performances of "Madam X" at the Castle Square.

Miss Kitty Gordon will be at the Colonial this week and next in Victor Herbert's opera, "The Enchantress."

Clifton Crawford is in his second week at the Boston in "My Best Girl," musical comedy. This is the last week of "The Merry Widow" at the Majestic.

**MUSIC**

**MISS THORNTON'S RECITAL**

Miss Rosalie Thornton, pianist, made her first public recital appearance in Steinert hall Monday afternoon, presenting the following works: Schumann, Phantasiestücke, op. 12; Chopin, sonata, B flat minor, op. 35; Liszt, étude, D flat major; Brahms, intermezzo, E flat major, op. 117, capriccio, F sharp minor, op. 76; Gebhard, étude, "Cascades."

Miss Thornton displayed an excellent technical training in all her work. In interpretation she was impartial, presenting her composers without studied regard for their differences of epoch or school. She played as a pianist who has sought above all else to master the mechanical demands of the day in piano playing and to subordinate for the time being individuality of expression. Without question Miss Thornton has been started right. The works of the piano masters lie before her now for original contemplative study. She has no ideas of the past holding her by chains of steel. With nothing to learn and with a technical outfit that she can go ahead on for a long time, she is given as fair a start as a musician could have. Expert musical pedagogy has its triumph outside of producing child wonders. Miss Thornton is a good example of a player disciplined for constructive service in her profession.

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**MR. BERTHALD IN SONG RECITAL**

Baron Berthald, tenor, appeared in song recital in Steinert hall Monday evening, giving a program of songs in English, German and French and arias from German and Italian opera as follows:

"Oh, Let the Night Speak of Me," Chadwick; "The Rain is Falling on the Flowers," Hadley; "Love in May," Parker; "Spirit Flower," Campbell-Tipton; "Dich seligste Frau," Winterstern; "Walkure," Wagner; "Allerselten," Komm; "Wandeln," Cornelius; "Der Genes an die Hoffnung," "Fussreise," "Heimweh," Wolf; "E leuevan le stelle," Toscani; Puccini; "Ouvre tes yeux bleus," Massenet; "Nuit d'étoiles," Debussy; "Eternelle chanson," Delbruck; "Mai," Halbin.

Mr. Berthald was assisted by Adolph Giese, who played the piano accompaniments and gave two short groups of solo pieces.

Mr. Berthald's success as a singer may be ascribed to four outstanding artistic traits—a powerful, resonant tenor voice of just enough baritone color to make it virile in characterization; a penetrating musicianship; sympathy with the human qualities of his comp. sers and poets, and lastly, a genuine desire to do something to uplift his listeners and broaden their outlook on the world. Mr. Berthald has the prime qualification of a singer, a lecturer, a pedagogue or any other person who serves a gathering of people by standing before them and directing their thoughts to the world's best things in expression, enterprise, manners or what not; he has bigness of heart and an every-day sincerity of purpose that has been developed by pleasant contact with his fellow-beings.

Mr. Berthald is indeed a winning artist on the concert platform. His songs and arias are all human studies and are interesting outside of their melody and rhythm and what is merely professional and technical. But in spite of the genuineness of Mr. Berthald's performance, and notwithstanding the native appeal of his singing, the listener could wish that he had submitted to more of the purely scholastic discipline of his art.

His pliant musical feeling, his ability to characterize with an illusion of naturalness could, the listener is bound to think, be tempered with some severely academic routine to its advantage.

A temperament like his would charm even more than it does if it had some artificial checks put upon it. The voice which

he uses is a fine instrument, but it is not the instrument of a great artist.

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# FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD.

## RATINE COLLAR ON BOY'S SUIT THEY CLING TO NARROW SKIRT

Excellent for school and morning wear

COLLARS of rough material on plain this season, as in other ways, and this one shows a collar of ratine on French serge, the color being nut brown. Both the materials and the style of the costume are fashionable, but it can be made from many different materials.

As illustrated, it is excellent for school and morning wear; made of white corduroy with collar of broadcloth, it would be extremely handsome for dress occasions; made of dark brown corduroy or velvetine, it would be handsome in a more practical way; while among the wool materials are to be mentioned cheviot, broadcloth, Scotch mixtures and the like.

A great many mothers like galatea and other washable materials for playtime suits and this one would be very pretty made of striped galatea with collar of plain or treated in any similar way.

The coat is buttoned right down the front so that it is easy to slip on and off and the patch pockets will be sure to make the boy himself happy. Each sleeve is laid in a box plait for its entire length, and these plaits give becoming lines.

For the 6-year size, the suit will require 4½ yards of material 27, 3½ yards 36, 2½ yards 44 inches wide with one half yard 44 inches wide for the collar.

The pattern of the suit (7472) is cut in sizes for boys from 2 to 8 years of age. It can be bought at any May Manton agency or will be sent by mail. Address 102 West Thirty-second street, New York, or Masonic Temple, Chicago.



American women find it fills their wants

IT IS the American who holds true to the narrow skirt. She thinks it was especially invented to suit her comfort, for she is out in the open much of the time and doesn't wish to be bothered by the weight of extra fabrics or by the action of the wind. As she rarely buys an original French model, she sees to it that the skirt is exactly wide enough for her convenience, and not an inch wider, writes Anne Rittenhouse in the New York Times.

She does not especially like the voluminous drapery on the new cloth skirts introduced this autumn in Paris, so she is avoiding it. She allows the tailor or dressmaker to gather slightly her street skirts at the back of the waist line, and she allows a flat tunic like an envelope flap to broaden the width between waist and knees. In evening gowns she likes drapery, and, if you will notice, she has worn it for two years, and she will continue to do it this winter.

There is nothing new to the American woman in the slashed cloth skirt, for the tailors have been making it for two years, and, like the best French dressmakers, such as Paquin, Worth, Francis, D'ouillet and Doucet, they have hidden the slash from the view of the onlooker and merely used it to give freedom and movement to the knees. The evening skirt has a slash that is not concealed, and it was often worn here last winter. One might say it was modified.

As for the short walking skirt, one cannot lay the blame of this on Paris. Her original models are usually cut to the instep, whereas we cut ours off at the ankles, and often above. We like this shortness as a nation for the same reason that we like the narrowness. It saves us from much dirt and annoyance and lets us follow the life of a man with less effort than when we wore plaid skirts that wrapped around our feet and long enough to sweep the streets.

The skirt buttoned down the front is also an American development. Paris never cared for it, and many of the great designers won't touch it, but here and there are always some big houses who turn out what is known as the American tailleur, and which is fastened down the middle of the front with large buttons

and goes with a loose skeleton coat with belt at the back.

The original idea as it stood in Paris was to trim the skirts with buttons or loops or frogs from waist to foot line in front, but the utilitarian American instantly saw the comfort of using buttonholes to these buttons and thereby getting into the skirt with less effort than when it is fastened down the back.

The decree in Paris that coats shall be long and not short is to be followed at once in New York. The vast majority buys its clothes or has them made by tailors and dressmakers in and out of the department shops, and these all follow the French mandate. One will feel old-fashioned in a short coat this season, although it is not probable that the long gathered ones which Paquin exploits will be worn over here, possibly not in Paris except by a few extremists.

### HOME HELPS

Some people brush pastry over with a thick syrup just before baking in order to have a rich glaze when it is done.

Washing soda is excellent for removing stains from granite ware.

Copper utensils are more readily cleaned if warm than if cold.

Do not allow butter or milk to remain uncovered in the refrigerator. They absorb odors very quickly.

Try adding a pinch of soda to the apple sauce just before removing from the fire.

When cornstarch is used in custards of any kind, increase the usual amount of sugar and do not overlook the salt if you would not have the dessert flat.

It is well to add vinegar to the water in which fish is boiled. A teaspoonful of vinegar to a quart of water is the right proportion. The acidulated water makes the meat of the fish firmer than if plain water is used.—Newark News.

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The skirt buttoned down the front is also an American development. Paris never cared for it, and many of the great designers won't touch it, but here and there are always some big houses who turn out what is known as the American tailleur, and which is fastened down the middle of the front with large buttons

necessed an immense change in the position of women. Woman was much freer agent than she used to be, with powers more cultivated, a right to independent existence more fully recognized, and allowance accorded to her of forming her own religious views, as well as the public expression of her political opinions.

On the other hand, and this is a great improvement, woman is less courted today than formerly, her choice in matrimony is less extensive, she has more often to fight her own way because there is no one to fight for her. Men were not nowadays so courteous to women as their forefathers used to be. It may be that women pay thus for their independence, but the truth is that they prefer the freedom of being able to go where they like and do what they like.

When one sees a girl with untidy hair going through wind and rain on a bicycle one concludes that she prefers it to the family couch, a postchaise or a sedan chair. A woman's place in the world no longer depends upon her beauty or her personal charm.

It is well to add vinegar to the water in which fish is boiled. A teaspoonful of vinegar to a quart of water is the right proportion. The acidulated water makes the meat of the fish firmer than if plain water is used.—Newark News.

## WOMEN LIKE MODERN FREEDOM

Views of Miss Elizabeth Wordsworth, an Oxford teacher

MISS ELIZABETH WORDSWORTH, the first principal of Lady Margaret Hall, Oxford, delivered an interesting lecture lately in London on the position of women in the present day, writes a contributor to the Monitor. She said that the last century had witnessed

an immense change in the position of women. Woman was much freer agent than she used to be, with powers more cultivated, a right to independent existence more fully recognized, and allowance accorded to her of forming her own religious views, as well as the public expression of her political opinions.

HOUSEKEEPER DISCOVERS A WAY TO SAVE MONEY IN BUYING BACON ENDS

In these days, when bacon is the recognized breakfast dish, its high price still causes it to be a luxury to some. A new groceryman asked me one morning, says a contributor to the Modern Priscilla, if I could use some "bacon-ends" for bean-baking, etc. I tried 10 cents worth, and was surprised and delighted to find that these "ends" can be sliced into very creditable breakfasts for four people. When bought sliced, this amount would cost at least 30 cents.

On the other hand, and this is a great improvement, woman is less courted today than formerly, her choice in matrimony is less extensive, she has more often to fight her own way because there is no one to fight for her. Men were not nowadays so courteous to women as their forefathers used to be. It may be that women pay thus for their independence, but the truth is that they prefer the freedom of being able to go where they like and do what they like.

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## LIGHT ON SOCIAL PROBLEMS

Correct form in various matters

UNDER the heading "Social Perplexities," the Delineator replies to queries from readers as follows:

"What is the correct form in which to announce an engagement?"

An announcement is usually made through notes written by the young woman and her mother to their nearest friends. Often one or two afternoons are mentioned in the notes on which they will be at home informally. Those who receive these invitations should call or send notes expressing their good wishes. The announcement is sometimes made at a luncheon. The most formal way is at a dinner given by the bride's family. Only intimate friends are invited. On such an occasion, the daughter is taken to the dinner by her father and sits at his right hand, while her fiance escorts her mother. The announcement is usually made by the father after the dessert is removed.

"What portion of the wedding expenses should the bridegroom assume?"

With the exception of the wedding ring and the bride's bouquet, the minister's fee and the gifts to the ushers and best man, the bridegroom has no expenses. If there are bridemaids, however, he presents them with their bouquets, and he also engages the carriage in which the best man and himself drive to the church. All other expenses are borne by the parents or nearest relatives of the bride.

"What is the correct dress for an evening or afternoon musicale?"

Women wear low-necked evening gowns and long white gloves, while the men wear full evening dress for an evening function. If the musicale is given in the afternoon, the guests dress as they would for an afternoon reception or tea.

"When several visitors are calling upon a lady at the same time, should she not introduce them to each other?"

It is not considered necessary to do so nowadays. The hostess divides her attention among all, and they are expected to relieve any awkwardness by talking to each other. The older fashion of introducing people, however, is more generally followed, and it is needless to say that it is much more agreeable to the majority of people.

"I am giving a small house party at my country home which is some little distance from the depot. Is it necessary for me to meet each guest at the railroad station?"

The host and hostess are supposed to meet each guest at the station when it is possible to do so. If this is out of the question, some intimate friend of the family may be asked to do the honors, or a competent man servant may be sent to see to the luggage and provide transportation for the guests. But if unable to meet her friends at the train, the hostess should at least be at the door of

her home to welcome them when they arrive.

"Should a woman always rise when receiving an introduction?"

The hostess should always rise when a man or woman is presented to her, but a woman guest at a dinner, ball or afternoon tea merely bows, without rising, to men who are presented to her. When she is one of a group, a woman does not rise to acknowledge the introduction of any except an older woman. On all other occasions she should stand when introduced to those of her own sex.

## HAVE FAT HOT

To prevent frying fish from becoming greasy and sodden, have the fat in which it is to be fried almost boiling hot before putting the fish in the pan, says the New Orleans Picayune. A blue smoke will be rising from the fat when it is in the proper condition.

## You Save Money

Here's Proof

The U. S. Government Laboratory Test shows "Ceresota" flour to be worth from 14 cents to 79 cents per barrel more than are other well known and extensively advertised flours.

Why not buy the best and get your money's worth?

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The Northwestern Consolidated Milling Company, Minneapolis, Minn.



Registered in U. S. Patent Office

American women find it fills their wants

American women find it fills their wants

## ONE HUNDRED TALKS ABOUT OUR STORE ETHICS—No. 23

Browsing over the Advertising in a local newspaper, one was forcibly reminded of the humorous philosopher's remark that "it is better not to know so much than to know so much that is not true."

Between the ethics and the facts we are sorely tempted to a homily concerning the decisive fashion is what we try to give.

(Continued Wednesday)

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*Useful and Appropriate Christmas Gifts*

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## CULTIVATING A SAVING HABIT

How attention to details pays in a household

ANY small business as well as any large business ought to have a good, sound business policy. The business of which I am the president and all the other officers except the advisory committee, has for its unalterable policy and distinctive slogan the sound principle of saving on the little things and cultivating the saving habit, writes a woman contributor to the Ladies' Home Journal. There are only two in the family, still the salary of \$1000 a year is not nearly so large at the end of the 12 months as it appears to be at the beginning of the year. The strict application of the business policy, however, has cut down the expenses and increased the savings in sufficient amounts to pay many times over for the time and trouble it has cost.

An investigation of our gas stove showed that one burner used two cents' worth of gas an hour; another, two and a half cents' worth; while the cost of running one oven burner for an hour was three and three quarter cents. One burner was lighted and the number of cubic feet running through the gas meter to supply this burner for five minutes was determined, and from this the number of cubic feet which would be used in an hour. Knowing the cost of one cubic foot of gas, the cost of using the burner for an hour was quite accurately determined. This has shown me which burner to use on certain occasions, and what baked goods can be bought cheaper than they can be produced at home.

I spend no money for help in my housework. Housework is not a burden provided it is done in the proper spirit. We should try to derive some pleasure from any work which we have to do, and housework offers many opportunities along this line if a woman will only seek them out. A woman who does her own housework cannot always keep her hands in good condition, but there is real satisfaction in knowing that the work is done properly as well as in saving the money which otherwise would be spent in hiring it done.

## PATTERN ROLLED

When wishing to take the pattern of braiding of German knot-stitch from a piece of work that is finished, I place a piece of transfer-paper on my goods, then a layer of cloth to protect the work, which is laid on the cloth; using a common rolling-pin, I press down very hard, exactly as if I were rolling piecrust, writes a contributor to Needcraft. The raised pattern, pressing on the impression-paper, leaves the imprint on your material.

# News of Importance From the Latin-American Centers

IT WILL be of especial interest to follow the deliberations of the committee just appointed by the Chilean minister of finance for the purpose of investigating the problems that will confront that country with the opening of the Panama canal. It cannot be said that Chile has been lagging behind her neighbors—Peru and Bolivia—in preparing for the new era: port works and railroads especially are being built in anticipation of developments that shall transform the entire economic status of the country and irrigation works on a large scale are projected that form part of a comprehensive plan of colonizing many sections of the coast between Valdivia and Tacna with European settlers. Nevertheless, given the magnitude of the changes wrought in world traffic by the Panama canal, the preparations made so far only constitute a relatively small beginning. It is actually a case for a thorough investigation of the canal problems, for far from being on the surface, the greater of those problems become manifest only by careful study. It is not only the peculiar geographical circumstance that Chile is all seaboard, reaching practically from the sub-arctic to the sub-tropical and that it has no hinterland proper but that it constitutes the Pacific gate of the Argentine and part of Bolivia is the fact which is seen to dominate those Panama canal problems.

In a recent correspondence from Chile appearing on this page some apprehension was expressed on the subject of the huge plans for railroad consolidation that are being perfected by the Farquhar interests which lately are reaching across to Chile and the Pacific. As a policy of amalgamation and unification of roads the Farquhar actually presents one aspect but as an attempted control of inter-oceanic transportation it presents quite another. In the latter case it might greatly reduce and conceivably even nullify the effect of the Panama canal in the way of opening up western and northern Argentina and southern Bolivia across Chile and even make Chile itself tributary to its transportation interests. It remains yet to be seen to what extent the Argentine Republic will enter into the Farquhar projects, but as a consequence of the financial operations of that syndicate—which cannot but be intimately related to the impending traffic revolution through the Panama canal—it is just possible that the circle marking the scope of the canal in the southern continent may be drawn long ahead of time and that it may comprise regions not at all associated with it at this time.

## DIPLOMATIC PAPERS ON THE NICARAGUAN EMBROILED PRINTED

Correspondence Made Public in Response to a General Demand for More Light on the Attitude of El Salvador

(Special to the Monitor)  
SAN SALVADOR, C. A.—Responding to a general demand for a more intimate knowledge of the attitude taken by the government of San Salvador in the Nicaraguan embroilie, the principal paper in this republic published a series of diplomatic documents, including messages exchanged between diplomats and executives that are of considerable interest for the comprehension of events in Central America. President Araujo's patriotic activities aided by the Salvadorean representatives in Central America as well as Washington, is pointed out with pride by the people here, and though the failure to prevent foreign intervention is deeply felt, it is acknowledged that no blame whatever attaches to the Salvadorean government.

The series begins with messages exchanged at the beginning of August between President Araujo and Don Jose Antonio Lopez Gutierrez, minister of Salvor at Managua on the subject of representation to the American minister, Mr. Weitzel, whose response was cordial. A long message follows from President Manuel Bonilla of Honduras, proposing joint action of the Central American governments to restore peace. President Araujo's reply advocating joint representations by the Central American ministers in Managua, and offering the resources of El Salvador.

President Araujo further advocates in a cable to the minister of El Salvador in Washington, Don Federico Mejia, joint action of the Central American ministers with the state department, and the minister replies with enthusiasm. Later on, however, he reports that action has to be suspended pending the receipt by the Costa Rican and Guatemalan ministers in Washington of instructions from their governments and the return to the capital of the Honduran minister. President Araujo immediately sends out messages to the other Central American presidents, gets a favorable answer from Honduras and a somewhat skeptical one from President Jimenez of Costa Rica, who wants a definite proposition, and none at all, apparently from Guatemala. President Estrada Cabrera of the latter republic replies through the medium of President Bonilla of Honduras, that his government will be glad to cooperate in pacifying Nicaragua in a friendly manner and wants to know through President Bonilla what is being done.

This attitude of the President of Guatemala is remarked here, though without considerable surprise, as it is generally known that President Estrada regarded American intervention in a totally different light from the presidents of El Salvador and Costa Rica, and that relations between El Salvador and Guatemala continue under considerable strain.

Meanwhile President Araujo had addressed a message to the Salvadorean minister in Nicaragua which contains the significant passage "American intervention must be averted for the sake of the honor of Central America and for the sake of our tremendous historic responsibility." The Nicaraguan government has to understand this and

do us justice.

Tell the American minister that the government of El Salvador is perfectly able to pacify Nicaragua and if it has not done so up to the present it is in order to spare the feelings of the sister republic, but that we are ready to do it as soon as an agreement is reached for a joint Central American intervention."

A notice from the secretary of the Central American peace court, Don Gregorio Martin, announces the departure for Nicaragua of the special commission composed of magistrates Astua, Morales and Ucles and the secretary himself, and whose failure helped to intensify Central American prejudice against the Washington pact to a considerable extent. In a long communication to the peace court the chancery of the Salvadorean government recalls article 2 of the Washington agreement which says that anything tending to impair the stability and prestige of the republics shall be considered a menace to their peace and established order, and then asks whether the presence of foreign troops is not detrimental to that stability and that prestige, and whether such a circumstance is not apt to disturb the established order. The court of peace is asked to pronounce itself on the matter, at the competent tribunal.

What is proving of especial interest to the people here is the exchange of messages between President Araujo and President Taft. The former urges a compromise by which President Diaz of Nicaragua renounces his mandate in favor of a third person (indicated in another despatch of the Salvadorean minister in Managua as Don Salvador Caleron R.). President Araujo also claims that but for the interposition of the Salvadorean minister serious complications would have taken place in Leon when the American marines arrived. As for President Taft's lengthy reply, people admit that it is couched in very conciliatory terms, but fail to extract anything definite therefrom.

Altogether the impression grows that in the present Central American crisis El Salvador has succeeded in enhancing its prestige very considerably and has practically taken the leadership which in other times was claimed by its neighbors.

## TRADE NOTES

(Special to the Monitor)  
BUENOS AIRES, A. R.—It is announced that the minister of the navy will shortly invite bids for the construction of four destroyers to take the place of those recently sold to the government of Greece for the Balkan campaign.

SAN JOSE DE COSTA RICA—The land recently purchased by the agents of the United Fruit Company, on the top of the Cuesta de Moras, will be the site of a large modern hotel to be constructed by American engineers for the company. The amount appropriated is said to be \$300,000.

SANTIAGO, Chile—A syndicate has been formed for the development of the iron industry in the provinces of the north, in view of the approaching opening of the Panama canal when ocean freights are expected to drop from \$30 to \$13 per ton of coke. Assays of ore from the Antofogasta and Coquimbo mines are reported from Europe to have given as much as 60 per cent. The works will be located in the two ports named.

VALPARAISO, Chile—The Pacific Steam Navigation Company has submitted plans for services through the Panama canal as follows: Liverpool to Valparaiso via straits of Magellan and

## LEADER CHALLENGED IN BRAZIL'S CONGRESS BY SON OF PRESIDENT

(Special to the Monitor)  
RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil—At a recent sitting of Congress, President Fonseca was charged with being responsible for the bombardment of Manaus and similar measures adopted since the beginning of his term. Senator Ireneo Machado, leader of the opposition, was so virulent in his attack on the chief executive's attitude bringing up personal matters, that the President's son, Mario da Fonseca, jumped up and challenged him then and there. A tumult arose and the sitting had to be suspended. When order was restored the opposition leader stated that he did not mean to offend the President. The sitting ended in the rejection of the charges by 130 to 10 votes.

According to press reports, the Argentine government has contracted for the services of 1800 American marines and officers for maneuvering the two warships now being built for the Argentine government at the Fure river works. The local press urges the Brazilian government to do the same thing in view of the lack of trained material in this country.

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## FISHING BANKS OF LOWER CALIFORNIA DRAW HUNDREDS OF MEN AND MILLIONS OF BIRDS



Much of the peninsula of Lower California is a desolate, rocky region, a characteristic section being illustrated in the above view

Wild Goats Roam over Guadalupe Island and Last Known Living Herd of Sea Elephants Sport on Beach

## ODD DESERT FLORA

An article in the Monitor of Nov. 15 gave a partial description of Lower California as it appears today. Continuing his story in this issue, the writer tells of the fisheries and birds on the coast, an island goat concession, great deserts, extraordinary desert flora and something of the people of the country.

(Special to the Monitor)

ENSENADA, Mex.—From the Isle de Todos Santos, on the west coast, well down to Magdalena bay, extend the famous fishing banks of Lower California. Here swarm American, Greek and Italian fishermen, and thousands of pounds of fish go out from here each week to the markets at San Pedro and San Diego. Literally millions of hungry pelicans, cormorants and gulls live on the rocky island and cliffs along the coast, following the fishing boats in clouds, eager for the discarded fish. Struck by the abnormal appetite of these birds, a Monterey naturalist caught a gull and tested its capacity. He did not feed the bird for twelve hours, and during the succeeding twelve hours the gull devoured thirteen pounds of small fish. Several times its own weight!

On Guadalupe island, rising nearly a mile above the sea off the west coast of Lower California, more than 20,000 wild goats make their home. The concession for taking their hides is held by a Los Angeles man. Tumbling clumsily



Camp of Cucapá Indians of Lower California, who subsist principally on rabbits

about on the flat beach of a wide cove at the island's south end, there is found what is said to be the last known living herd of sea elephants. A moving picture film of these ponderous amphibians showing them asleep, playing awkwardly in the surf, and a fight between males on the beach, has lately been taken by a Los Angeles film manufacturer. Carved on the rock cliffs at Guadalupe is the brief diary of a shipwrecked sailor, cast ashore there nearly a century ago.

"The most extraordinary desert flora in the world," is the phrase used by Naturalist E. W. Nelson of the U. S. agricultural department in describing the plant life of this peninsula. "The combinations of species," he says, "were often wonderfully picturesque, giving the landscape an individuality unlike anything to be found elsewhere. Many of these strange scenes seemed fit abiding places for the animal life of an earlier age, rather than the familiar

species of today." Of the creeping cacti on the mesa near Magdalena bay, he says: "Before me was a great bed of creeping devil cactus, which appeared like a swarm of gigantic caterpillars creeping in all directions. These plants actually travel from a common center, and I saw many single sections twenty or thirty yards away from the others." This cactus moves by taking root at its front end and drying up at its rear. Some 75 miles south of Ensenada, the giant cirio is encountered, looking from a distance like telephone poles, running up straight and branchless, 50 to 60 feet high, and singing musically when the wind blows. From the majestic cactus the Mexicans make their famous mescal, and from the tuna comes an edible fruit. From the pulp of the barrel cactus they make a confection, not unlike preserved citron in taste. The everlasting red bean, pronounced "freehold" and spelled frijole, is grown on all ranches, and universally eaten.

The adventurous quest for pearls, the same quest that brought the romantic Spaniards here nearly 400 years ago, still goes on at La Paz. History says the Spaniards took "hundreds of pounds" of these gems from the Indians whom they conquered there, and ten million dollars worth have been brought up since organized fishing began. The great \$50,000 pearl, as large as a pigeon's egg and which now glows in the crown of Castile, was found by an ignorant Indian at La Paz, who bartered it away for a trifle. In 1901, the famous Cleopatra pearl, worth \$17,000, was also brought up from the warm waters of the gulf near La Paz. The primitive east Indian fashion of diving, wherein a naked man with a rock tied to his feet to make him sink and a forked fishbone pressed down over his nose to keep out the salt water,



Making up a prospector's pack train for exploration in extensive wilds of Lower California

## CHILE MOVES TO TAKE ADVANTAGE OF PANAMA CANAL

(Special to the Monitor)

SANTIAGO DE CHILE—At a recent sitting of Congress, President Fonseca was charged with being responsible for the bombardment of Manaus and similar measures adopted since the beginning of his term. Senator Ireneo Machado, leader of the opposition, was so virulent in his attack on the chief executive's attitude bringing up personal matters, that the President's son, Mario da Fonseca, jumped up and challenged him then and there. A tumult arose and the sitting had to be suspended. When order was restored the opposition leader stated that he did not mean to offend the President. The sitting ended in the rejection of the charges by 130 to 10 votes.

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## FEARS ALLAYED OF CONFLICT BETWEEN PERU AND COLOMBIA

(Special to the Monitor)

LIMA, Peru—It is generally conceded that the declarations of the new minister of foreign affairs have allayed, for the present at least, apprehension of an impending clash between Peruvians and Colombians in the Caquetá and Putumayo. Rumors of a military disaster had been current here for some days and they were traced to Ecuadorian and South Colombian sources.

Dr. Wenceslao Varela, the minister of foreign affairs of the new administration in a statement to the press said that these rumors had reached him and also President Billinghurst and that they were both convinced of their utter lack of foundation for apprehensiveness. "The diplomatic relations between Peru and Colombia," the minister explained, "are taking their normal course; there is nothing to indicate invasions or clashes of which the government would of course have heard in the first place. . . . The policy of the present government is a policy of order in internal as in foreign affairs and our neighbors need fear no attacks from us or from them."

The mud volcanoes of the Hardy river flats, below Mexicali, and the "rumbling mountain" in the San Pedro Martir country, are among the strange phenomena of Baja California. These so-called volcanoes are a number of exploding mudholes. The mystery of the rumbling mountain is unsolved, and invites the attention of every investigator with a new seismic theory.

Only ruined missions and half-filled irrigation canals and abandoned trails are left to mark the period of Jesuit occupation, centuries ago. Less than a dozen priests, Italians from Rome, now guard the faithful in this backward land.

Such is Lower California today, its interior more empty than 400 years ago, when white men first invaded its picturesque shores. Its inhabitants may not have decreased in actual numbers, but they are withdrawn mostly to the coast regions, and eat the food and wear clothes imported from the outside world. Some day, when the tide of emigration to the perfect climate of the Pacific coast overflows California proper, this peninsula must come into its own. The old trails and dry ditches of the Jesuit padres, will be reopened and the lost mines will be reclaimed.

## TRAVEL

## TRAVEL

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## SERVICE TO SHIPPERS TESTIFIED ABOUT IN FEDERAL HEARING

Continuation of testimony in the resumed hearing of the New England situation at the Federal building was the order of procedure today when the interstate commerce commission investigation entered upon its second session. Complaints of New England shippers about poor service on the roads constitute the basis of the hearing before Ward Prouty, special examiner.

It is expected that the testimony of A. L. Merigold in regard to the shipment of coal over the roads, which was given at a previous hearing and which was attacked by Edward G. Buckland, vice-president of the New Haven road, will be continued later today. The matter came up yesterday, but was put over to allow Seth M. Carter, attorney for the Maine Central, to complete his side of the case.

An investigation of the discharge of 364 employees of the Boston & Maine road last winter, following the merger with the New Haven road, and the hiring of 200 additional employees in the spring when the interstate commerce commission announced its intention to examine into the complaints about poor service on the New England roads, occupied the hearing yesterday.

Louis D. Brandeis of counsel for the shippers tried to show that the discharge of the men was one of the causes that contributed to the delays and poor service of which the shippers were complaining.

Edgar J. Rich, general solicitor for the Boston & Maine road, endeavored to refute Mr. Brandeis' contention.

## ADVISES \$8,000,000 RIVER IMPROVEMENT MERRIMAC WATERWAY

NEWBURYPORT—President John J. Martin of the Boston Real Estate Exchange addressed the Newburyport Business Men's Association Monday night on the development of waterways and the possibilities of Newburyport as a gateway for commerce after the improvement of the Merrimac river. He quoted the United States engineers as declaring the river project as entirely feasible and urged that all citizens should aim to get the work started.

"Now when I say dredge the river," he said, "I don't mean to ditch it. We should have a channel from the ocean through to Lowell, deep enough to take modern ships of at least 20 feet draft."

## \$4000 IN PRIZES OFFERED AT N. E. CORN EXPOSITION

City men with a back-to-the-farm tendency will have an opportunity this week to learn something about farming. The New England corn exposition, which opens tomorrow morning in Horticultural hall and continues through Sunday, will be the largest exhibition of its kind ever held in New England. More than a thousand exhibits of corn will be judged during the show, the premium list amounting to \$4000 in cash and trophies.

The first exposition was held in Worcester two years ago and attracted wide attention. It was the first big corn show ever held east of Chicago and proved an important factor in the campaign to arouse New England to the possibilities of corn culture. This year's exposition will be greater in extent and far more importance; the entries are far larger, 80 having been received for the corn shelling-out contest, this class alone requiring 1½ tons of ears.

Agriculturists throughout the New England states are taking the keenest interest in the exhibition. In addition to the cash prizes will be several important trophies. Among these are two massive silver cups, known as the President Taft cups, which are to be the grand sweepstakes prizes. There are also six big cups offered by the Governors of six New England states. There have been added to the regular premium list a students' judging contest, open to the six New England colleges and a corn growers' judging contest, both to be decided Saturday afternoon, with sterling silver cups as the prizes. Besides the regular departments of the corn exposition there will be extensive exhibits by the various agricultural colleges and the leading agricultural implement and seed houses.

## GIFTS TO LIBRARY AND COLLEGE

The will of Frederick Blanchard of Tyngsboro, filed in probate court on Monday, gives \$2000 to the Littlefield Public Library and to Harvard College for the use of the Museum of Comparative Zoology. Mr. Blanchard's entomological collection.

**AVIATION FIELD LOCATED**  
SANDUSKY, O.—To aid in making Sandusky a center of activity in the airship industry, the Sandusky Business Men's Association is to clear a field in the east end to be used as an aviation field. The first to avail himself of the opportunity to locate here is Weldon B. Cooke, of Oakland, Cal.

## START SUIT TO TEST PRESS PUBLICITY LAW

WASHINGTON—Proceedings to test the constitutionality of the sections of the recent postal appropriation act, requiring newspapers to give postal authorities access to their circulation records and to publish the names of their stockholders and bondholders, as well as to label paid political articles as advertisements, were started on Monday before the supreme court of the United States in a printed brief filed by Robert C. Morris and G. B. Plant on behalf of the Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin of New York. The case is set for argument orally on Dec. 2.

The attorneys for the newspapers contend principally that the sections violate the constitutional liberty of the 25,000 newspapers, magazines and periodicals published throughout the United States. They declare:

"In the act individual injury is inflicted without any corresponding benefit to society. If the corporation is doing business upon borrowed money, for which it has issued its notes or other obligations, it must publish to the world the holders of such obligations, to the annoyance of such lenders and the endangering of its credit. It must show the vulnerable spots in its financial armor to the benefit of its competitors and enemies. Banks and other large financial institutions will refuse to loan it money for fear that they will be held out and advertised as supporting or controlling its editorial and political policy. Nor are these fanciful objections. To the business man they are real and alarming."

"They strike down private rights and invade personal freedom, and destroy private property in that they ruin the publication if it refuses to meet their arbitrary demands, for ruin would surely follow the denial of the privileges of the mail."

## AT RAILROAD TERMINALS

The Allston shops of the Boston & Albany are constructing two combination mail and baggage cars, which will be government standard, with steel frame and ends, for the Athol branch.

Edward C. Johnson, assistant engineer of the Pacific Electric railway, with headquarters at Los Angeles, Cal., was a guest of Manager William H. Wright of the Boston Terminal Company at South station yesterday afternoon.

The construction department of the New Haven has two pile-driving crews at work on the new subway at Boylston Street station.

Raymond & Whitecomb Company's California tour "G" party occupied two special electric lighted Pullman sleepers attached to the Boston & Albany's Wolverine from South station at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

For the Boston Symphony orchestra, en route to Providence and return tonight, the New Haven road will furnish a first-class special train from South station at 6:10 p.m.; returning, leave Providence at 10:30 p.m.

A special Boston & Maine train, consisting of combination and private car No. 333, left North station at 8 o'clock this morning for the convenience of Benjamin W. Cuppy, engineer of structures, and party on an inspection trip over the Saugus, Swampscott, Marblehead and Gloucester branches.

The Little Boy Blue company, occupying two special parlor cars and two 60-foot baggage cars, passed through Boston over the Melton lines this morning en route from Lawrence, Mass., to Newport, R. I.

William Mork has resigned his position with the Boston Terminal Company to become chief messenger of the New Haven railroad, and Edward Flood has been appointed night foreman of the station beginning today.

The bridge department of the Boston & Maine is strengthening bridges between Portsmouth, N. H., and Manchester, N. H., in order to use heavy motive power on coal service.

## SURVEYING WORK COMPLETED

VANCOUVER, B. C.—Five engineers acting under the direction of Arthur V. White of Toronto, engineer to the Dominion conservation commission, have just completed their labors for this season in connection with the examination of the waterpower possibilities of various rivers and streams in British Columbia. The work will be resumed in the spring and in the meantime reports relating to the observations to date will be issued from official headquarters at Ottawa.

## RAISE \$7000 FOR COLLEGE

ABILENE, Tex.—At the recent session of the northwest Texas conference held here, the board of education made report No. 1, in which they set forth the needs of Stamford College, also calling upon the conference to come to the immediate relief of that institution, as a mortgage bond was about to be closed. Bishop Atkins made a brief appeal to the members of the conference and then called for cash subscriptions, and by the time adjournment had been reached the full amount—\$7000—had been pledged.

## EXHIBITS FOR CORN SHOW

ATLANTA, Ga.—District Agent C. E. Rice, of the Augusta district, Georgia Corn Club, has written the Atlanta chamber of commerce that he will send 500 exhibits from that district for the second annual Georgia corn show, in Atlanta, Dec. 3 to 6 inclusive.

## RANDALL J. CONDON ELECTED HEAD OF OHIO CITY'S SCHOOLS

CINCINNATI—The school board on Monday, by a unanimous vote, decided to appoint Prof. Randall J. Condon of Providence superintendent of Cincinnati schools.

The decision was reached after hearing the report of the special committee, sent to Providence to investigate Mr. Condon's record and equipment as an educator.

The report of the special committee laid stress on the technical school in Providence which is a creation of the thought and the energy of Mr. Condon and on his plan for the development of the home working spirit in girl pupils. The appointment is for a term beginning from Monday and ending Aug. 1, 1914.

The board voted to make Mr. Condon's yearly salary \$10,000, although he is now serving at Providence for half that sum. This is the largest salary ever paid the head of Cincinnati schools, although Dr. Dyer, who had previously received \$6000, was offered \$10,000 if he would remain in Cincinnati instead of going to Boston at that amount of salary.

Since the departure of Dr. Dyer for Boston the Cincinnati schools have been under the direction of the assistant superintendent.

## COMMISSION WOULD BUY PRIVATE LANDS IN YOSEMITE PARK

WASHINGTON—That all private holdings in the Yosemite national park be acquired by the government is one of the recommendations made by the superintendent of the park, in his annual report which has just been made public by the department of the interior.

"There are approximately 20,000 acres of these lands," says Lieutenant-Colonel Forsyth, "consisting of timber claims and a few claims that were taken up under the homestead act and were never occupied as homesteads, but simply used as a pretext for bringing in stock or cattle to stray upon the park lands. There are no persons now residing on patented lands within the park, except Mr. Kirby, at Lake Eleanor.

"The timber claims are valuable and are increasing in value very rapidly. Perhaps the finest sugar-pine timber in California lies within the park along the road from Wawona to Chinquapin and most of it is on patented lands.

"The Yosemite Lumber Company has built a logging railroad from El Portal to near the park boundary, in the vicinity of Chinquapin, and is now cutting timber there and shipping the logs to Merced Falls, where it has built a large sawmill. This company has also surveyed a route for continuing the logging railroad through the park to Alder Creek, where it claims the ownership of 6000 acres of timber lands. The work of denudation in the vicinity of Chinquapin has already begun, and this is what will happen to the timber on all the patented lands in the park, unless they are purchased by the government.

The plan of operation, it is charged, was for members of the concern to advertise their ability to sell stocks for promoters and inventors.

## LACK OF HOUSING FACILITIES CHECK ON WELLESLEY

WELLESLEY, Mass.—An amendment to the statutes governing Wellesley College by which the trustees will hereafter meet four instead of three times a year is contained in the first annual report of Ellen F. Pendleton, president of the college. The application list closed Nov. 1. Heretofore it has not closed until Jan. 1. The housing problem is the chief cause of limitation as to the number of new students that can be admitted.

President Pendleton set forth that Wellesley College feeds and houses 993 of its 1435 students, and feeds without housing 235. Of the remaining 205 there are 50 non-resident, living mostly with their parents.

President Pendleton also announces that Wellesley secures Miss Angie C. Chapin, professor of Greek, to serve as acting dean, assisted by Miss Edith Souther Tufts, registrar, to whom supervision of freshman girls is delegated. Miss Chapin will have immediate supervision of the three upper classes only, most of the members of which live in campus houses.

## HAWTHORNE CASE POSTPONED

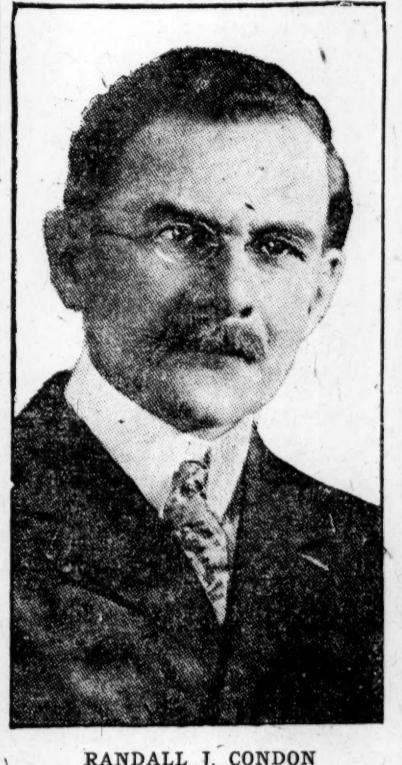
NEW YORK—The federal government called before Judge Hough in the United States district court here on Monday afternoon one of its most important cases growing out of alleged misuses of the mails. It involves the integrity of the so-called Hawthorne group of mining stocks and brings to the bar Julian Hawthorne, son of the novelist, Nathaniel Hawthorne; Josiah Quincy, formerly mayor of Boston and assistant secretary of state in the Cleveland administration; Albert Freeman, a promoter; Dr. William J. Norton and John McKinnon, secretary-treasurer of the Hawthorne companies. The case was continued until Thursday.

## SCHRANK GOES TO INSTITUTION

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—John Schrank, who shot Col. Theodore Roosevelt Oct. 14 last, will be sent to an asylum for the criminal insane as a result of the finding of a commission of five expert alienists appointed by the court in which Schrank entered a plea of guilty. The verdict reported by the commission today that Schrank was insane was unanimous.

WEST PALM BEACH—United States battleships Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota and South Carolina arrived off Palm Beach on Monday and maneuvered for more than a half-hour in view of large crowds on shore. The warships then proceeded for Key West and Pensacola.

## Educator Who Takes Post In Cincinnati Vacated by Boston Schools Head



RANDALL J. CONDON

## MEN ARRESTED IN SIX CITIES BY SECRET SERVICE

CINCINNATI—With the arrests on Monday in six cities of men alleged by the government to constitute a band of conspirators, United States secret service men declare they have brought to the surface an organization that has defrauded small corporations, inventors and promoters of \$1,500,000 in the last three years.

The arrests were made as the result of secret indictments returned here by the last United States grand jury. Those arrested were F. D. Minyard at Cleveland; George S. Hannaford, Chicago; H. B. Ward, Rochester, N. Y.; Mason G. Worth, New York; Thomas Fishwick, Boston; A. Bruce Crane of Newark, N. J.

Much of the evidence, it is said, was given the grand jury by a woman, Miss Clara Kronge, formerly employed as a stenographer by the firm of Minyard, Kessler & Malcolm. District Attorney McPherson held a long conference with Miss Kronge, and it was said she would go to Rochester today to testify before the grand jury there.

The plan of operation, it is charged, was for members of the concern to advertise their ability to sell stocks for promoters and inventors.

## LABOR REGISTERS ITSELF IN FAVOR OF WORLD PEACE

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Favoring the settlement of all international disputes by arbitration and condemning war, a resolution introduced by President Gompers was adopted by the American Federation of Labor at Monday's session of its thirty-second annual convention.

The resolution providing that religious and anti-religious discussion should be debarred from future conventions was adversely reported by the resolutions committee many Socialists concurring in the report which was adopted with few dissenting votes.

A minimum wage act applying to women workers in New York state, citizenship for the Porto Ricans and a bill before the Tennessee Legislature providing that convicts serving less than three years be employed on the public roads so as to eliminate convict competition with the skilled trades, also were among the matters reported by the resolutions committee on which the federation acted favorably Monday.

The question whether the American Federation of Labor is to adopt industrial unionism in place of its present policy of recognizing, except in certain instances, the autonomy of trade or craft organizations, will be discussed today.

## PRESIDENT-ELECT BEGINS VACATION

HAMILTON, Bermuda—Woodrow Wilson, President-elect of the United States, is comfortably located with his family today in a cottage across the bay. The Governor arrived here Monday, and was greeted by large crowds of people who lined the streets and wharves.

## BRIDGE CONTRACT IS LET

WINCHESTER, Ky.—The largest bridge to be erected on the new line between Winchester and Estill counties, over Red river. It will be about 1800 feet long and reach a height of 205 feet. The contract for the metal work on the bridges on the extension between Winchester and Athol has been let to the Foster-Creighton-Gould Company of Nashville, Tenn., and the construction of the metal work to the Virginia Bridge Company of Roanoke, Va.

## BATTLESHIPS AT PALM BEACH

WEST PALM BEACH—United States battleships Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota and South Carolina arrived off Palm Beach on Monday and maneuvered for more than a half-hour in view of large crowds on shore. The warships then proceeded for Key West and Pensacola.

## ARMY AND NAVY NEWS

Army Orders  
WASHINGTON—Capt. C. E. T. Lull, C. A. C., relieved duty on staff of commanding officer, artillery district of San Francisco and assigned to sixty-fourth company.

Capt. W. H. Monroe, C. A. C., relieved from assignment to sixty-fourth company and placed on unassigned list and will report to commanding officer, artillery district of San Francisco for duty on his staff.

Capt. F. Q. C. Gardner, C. A. C., will make prior to Dec. 15, the visits specified, or as many as may be necessary to inspect submarine material for the torpedo depot. Four visits to New York city; two visits to Wilkes-Barre, Pa., and one visit to Gibbstown, N. J.

Capt. F. H. Gallup, third field artillery, relieved from present duties and detailed for duty at military academy, West Point, N. Y., Dec. 10.

Capt. J. J. Ryan, Q. M. C., will relieve Lieut.-Col. T. C. Goodman, Q. M. C., from duty in temporary charge of the Atlanta office of the quartermaster corps, Atlanta, Ga., and Lieut.-Col. T. C. Goodman will proceed to New York city and report to depot quartermaster for duty.

First-Lieut. C. R. Baker, medical reserve corps, to Washington, D. C., and report Nov. 25; to Col. C. Richard, medical corps, president of board of medical officers, army medical school for examination for admission to medical corps.

First-Lieut. F. F. Wing, dental surgeon, relieved duty in Philippines division March 15 and proceed to United States and report to adjutant general of army.

Navy Orders  
Capt. H. A. Bispham, commissioned from July 1, 1912.

Lieut. J. R. Morrison, commissioned from Nov. 9, 1912.

Lieut. B. A. Long, to the Delaware as ordnance officer, Dec. 18, 1912.

Lieut. Byron McCandless, detached navy yard, Washington, D. C., Nov. 25, 1912, to navy department.

Ensign M. J. Peterson to the South Dakota.

Ensign H. S. Kepp, detached the New Jersey, to the Celtic.

Ensign K. H. Donavin, detached works of the Seattle Construction & Dry Dock Company, to command the F-4 when commissioned.

Paymaster, Reginald Spear, detached navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.; to naval training station, Great Lakes, Ill.

Assistant Paymaster R. S. Robertson, commissioned from Nov. 14, 1912.

Chief Machinist J. R. Burkhardt, detached the West Virginia; to

## COMMITTEE CHANGES SEEN IN 1913 SESSION OF GENERAL COURT

(Continued from page one)

those of judiciary and ways and means. Senator Mulligan of the former was defeated at the primaries, leaving Senator Stearns as the ranking member of the committee. It is understood that he will be advanced to the chairmanship unless he prefers to accept some other position.

### Ways and Means Post

The influential post of chairman of the Senate ways and means committee has been left vacant by the decision of Senator Bennett not to run again for the Legislature. Although Senator Ross is ranking member, it is believed that Senators Stearns or Allen may be given the chairmanship.

Representative Bothfeld of Newton is in line for the chairmanship of the House rules committee to succeed Representative Holmes of Kingston.

The leadership of the House ways and means committee would probably go back to Representative Washburn of Worcester, but it is understood that he prefers to yield to some other member to take a seat on the railroads committee, of which he was chairman two years ago. Representative Ellis, who was chairman of railroads last year, can have the position again, it is said, if he desires it.

Representative Cox of Boston is expected to be chairman of the House judiciary committee again in the coming session. The position carries with it the four leaderships of the majority party in the House.

Because Representative Hobbs of Worcester has been elevated to the Senate a new leader will have to be found for the House committee on elections.

In like manner the promotion to the Senate of Representative Fay, who was House chairman of the committee on counties, and the defeat of Senator Barlow, who was Senate chairman of this committee, calls for new leaders here.

President Greenwood will have to choose a successor to Senator Newhall, who has headed the committee on cities of the last three Legislatures. Senator Denny was next in line on the committee, but he has been elected to the executive council. Senator Coolidge follows next in order but the chairmanship may be given to some senator from one of the large eastern cities. Mr. Coolidge served last year as chairman of the agriculture committee.

Senator Allen of Melrose, who was Senate leader of the committee on constitutional amendments, is back this year. He will probably be offered the leadership of some other committee this year, and his position will be given to some new senator since Senator Adams, the only other Republican member of this committee, did not return.

Neither Senator Tinkham nor Representative Caranagh, who were Senate and House leaders of the committee on banks and banking respectively, are back this year.

Senator Brown of Medford, who served as Senate chairman of the committee on metropolitan affairs, did not stand for another election and his place must be filled. Senator Stearns of Cambridge is considered at the State House to be the logical successor to Mr. Brown, as he is ranking Senate member of the committee. This chairmanship is regarded as one of the most important in the Legislature as to this committee are assigned most of the measures affecting the metropolitan district.

The liquor law committee, which figures prominently each session, will have a new House chairman this year, Representative Charles G. Wood of Cambridge not coming back for another term. The Senate chairman, Senator McLane, was returned.

Probably the public health committee underwent as many changes as any other. None of its Senate members of last year, viz., Messrs. Chace, Tinkham and Grainger, are in the new Legislature, and Representative Flower of Greenfield, who was House chairman last year, was defeated at the primaries for nomination as senator from the Franklin-Hampshire district.

Senator Ross is Senate leader of the labor committee, but a new House chairman will have to be found for this committee to succeed Representative Charles L. Carr of Boston.

### Railway Men Returned

Senator Blanchard, Senate chairman of the street railways committee, and Representative Hardy of Huntington, House chairman, were returned. The places of the other two Senate members of this committee, Senators Bennett and Vinson, will be filled.

Representative Kinney of Boston becomes the ranking House member of the constitutional amendments committee, none of the three House members who ranked him having been returned.

Among other committee chairmen for whom successors must be found in the new Legislature are: Representative Meins of Boston, House committee on engrossed bills; Representative Quinn of Swampscott, House committee on payroll; Senator Bowler of Hanson, Senate and House chairmen respectively of the committee on drainage; Representative Haigis of Montague, federal relations; Senator Schoonmaker, fisheries and game; Representative Cogswell of Lynn, harbors and public lands; Senator Stowe, insurance; Senator Pearson and Representative Hawley of Malden, Senate and House chairmen respectively of the committee on mercantile affairs; Representative Witt of Springfield, military

## NEWS COMPANY SHOW TO HAVE NEW FEATURES

The fourth annual show of the Hotel & Railroad News Company Mutual Benefit & Relief Association will be held on the evenings of Dec. 18 and 19 at Jordan hall, Huntington avenue. This year's show, entitled "The Leesway Club," is a musical comedy in three acts, written and staged by E. L. Drew.

The show opens with a camp scene. The second act is a show inside of a show, in which a cabaret show will be given, and the closing act is back at camp.

Special music has been written for the production.

One of the leading quartets of Boston has been engaged as a special attraction. Several other professional vaudeville acts will be presented.

The principals in the show will be: Messrs. E. L. Drew, C. J. Sherer, Harry Walker, J. F. Kelly, J. J. Hogan, Dave Wilson, Herbert Clark, Charles Tupper, Jack Dame, William Donnelly, John Craig and J. J. McGee.

The first night will be known as "Newspaper Night," and all the circulation managers of the Boston dailies will be the guests of the association.

The affair is in charge of the news company's superintendent, Charles H. Sargent, assisted by the following committee: J. F. Kelly, J. J. Hogan, N. G. Greene, C. E. Eaton, R. H. Brown, B. Cawley, Frank Jackson, C. A. Tupper and Charles S. Handy.

## OPPORTUNITIES FOR STUDENTS IN SOCIAL WORK

Nearly 50 Harvard students are needed for boys' club work in the city as basketball, debating and dramatic coaches, according to the recent report of the social service secretary of the university. About 240 are already engaged in some sort of social work.

All of the 29 indicted men pleaded not guilty. W. F. Cummings, salve manager, Brooklyn, N. Y., is at his home, and his pliers were entered by his attorney.

## ASKS MORE PAY FOR BATHING CHILDREN

Bathing the children was not originally listed as one of the three R's of a scholastic education, but in the light of present events it seems to be at least an important factor. Honora C. Hanson, the matron in charge of girls' baths at the Paul Revere school in the North End, has sent a petition to the school committee asking for a raise in her salary from \$10.38 a week to \$15.

Mrs. Hanson gives over 1000 girls a bath every week and takes pride in her school. It however, keeps her busy from 9 o'clock in the morning until 3:30 in the afternoon. Her petition was signed by all the teachers in the school. George E. Brock and Joseph Lee were appointed by the school committee at its meeting last evening to investigate the request.

It was decided that a tuition fee of \$24 be charged pupils residing outside the city attending Boston's public schools. A recommendation to establish a branch industrial school for the instruction of chauffeurs was laid over for further investigation.

## TERRITORIAL HARVARD CLUBS IN FEDERATION

The Harvard Federation of Territorial Clubs was organized recently with the following officers:

J. B. Langstaff '13 of Brooklyn, N. Y., representing the Brooklyn association, president; P. B. Halsted '13 of St. Paul, Minn., representing the Minnesota Club, secretary-treasurer; W. R. Bowles '13 of Seattle, Wash., representing the Washington State Club; S. H. Olmsted '13 of Buffalo, N. Y., representing the Buffalo Club, and S. P. Speer '13 of Oil City, Pa., representing the Pennsylvania Club, executive committee.

Membership was restricted to presidents of territorial clubs or to representatives appointed by them.

Discussing the work and functions of the organization, it was voted that the best expression of the purpose of the federation is "To bring desirable students to Harvard and to aid in carrying out the purposes of the various territorial clubs."

## CHINA ANSWERING MONGOLIAN CALL

NEW YORK—Trouble has arisen over the recent convention between Russia and Mongolia by which Russia recognizes and guarantees the independence of Mongolia, says a London message to the New York Herald.

A mass meeting of 110 Mongolian princes and chieftains in Peking, according to a despatch to the Daily Telegraph, decided to repudiate absolutely the convention signed by Russia and Mongolia at Urga, the Mongolian capital, and resolved to ask President Yuan Shih Kai to afford military protection to those Mongolians willing to join the Chinese republic.

The proposed regulations accord with those of the metropolitan park commission and the Boston park commission and give the police the enlarged powers that Stephen O'Meara, police commissioner, asserts are necessary for better policing.

## PULITZER GAVE AWAY MILLIONS

NEW YORK—The estate of Joseph Pulitzer, who came to America almost penniless, has been appraised at \$18,000,000.

Mr. Pulitzer left more than \$1,500,000 in public bequests which is exempt from taxation. He gave \$1,000,000 to Columbia University to supplement \$1,000,000 given in his life time for a school of journalism and \$250,000 to the same university for scholarships.

## REPUBLICANS LOSE STANDING

BATON ROUGE, La.—The official vote cast for President in Louisiana, compiled by the secretary of state Monday, is as follows: Wilson, 60,966; Roosevelt, 9323; Debs, 5,02, and Taft, 3834. According to the state law, the Republican party lost its legal standing by failing to poll five per cent of the total vote.

## HEADS ILLINOIS WOMEN'S CLUBS

AURORA, Ill.—Mrs. Frederick A. Dow,

president of the Arche Club, Chicago, was elected president of the Illinois Federation of Women's Clubs.

## 18,000 BARRELS OF APPLES IN BIG CARGO ON ARABIC

In the holds of the White Star liner Arabic, which passed down the harbor early today bound for Queenstown and Liverpool, was stowed a cargo consisting of 18,000 barrels of apples, 64,000 bushels of wheat, 500 tons of flour, 1000 bales of cotton, 150 tons of hay and the usual miscellaneous merchandise.

Ellen Miller, an English girl, and three aliens who failed to pass inspection by the immigration authorities, were deported on the Arabic. The Miller girl arrived on the steamer last week, but requested the officials to send her back to her home.

In the saloon of the Arabic were the following passengers:

H. F. Baker, Arthur Keane, Ross Parker, T. Franklin Preston, Dexter E. Spalding, Mr. and Mrs. T. R. Young of Boston, O. D. Filley and Mrs. O. B. Filley of North Easton, Mrs. A. S. Fuller of Longmeadow and Master W. A. Fuller, Mrs. W. Howard Gardiner of Bangor, Miss Mary W. Lawrie of London, Frank Seward of Wollaston, also Fikrey Bey, Robert Hamden and Mrs. Hamden, Mrs. A. E. Spicer and H. C. Welch.

## REGISTER MEN ALL PLEADED NOT GUILTY

CINCINNATI—When the Sherman anti-trust law case against John H. Patterson, president of the National Cash Register Company of Dayton, O., and 29 other present and former officials of the cash register concern, was called for trial before federal Judge Howard Hollister, today, John Miller, of Chicago, the attorney who represented the beef packers in the recent attempt to convict them of conspiracy, appeared for the defense.

All of the 29 indicted men pleaded not guilty. W. F. Cummings, salve manager, Brooklyn, N. Y., is at his home, and his pliers were entered by his attorney.

## UNITED STATES HORSES WINNERS

NEW YORK—In the first international contest decided at the Madison Square Garden horse show, a military event, Monday, the United States took two of three prizes.

Chishewell exhibited by the United States Mounted Service School and ridden by Capt. Guy V. Henry, fifteenth cavalry, in competition with chargers mounted by uniformed army officers from England, Holland, Belgium, Canada and the United States, was awarded the second of his series of lectures on the parables. This group will consist of eight: The Good Samaritan, The Rich Fool, The Lost Sheep, The Lost Coin, The Prodigal Son, The Unwise Steward, The Rich Man and Lazarus and The Just Judge.

Carols will be a special feature of the holidays' chapel assembly, when the entire senior class will march in caps and gowns. An a cappella choir is to be arranged to sing in the organ loft at every weekly chapel, beginning, probably, soon after Thanksgiving.

John Simmons was born Oct. 13, 1806.

The 13th of October last, the day on which the tenth anniversary of the founding of Simmons College was held, is likely to become the first of the annual celebrations of founder's day.

Dean Hodges is giving this afternoon the second of his series of lectures on the parables. This group will consist of eight: The Good Samaritan, The Rich Fool, The Lost Sheep, The Lost Coin, The Prodigal Son, The Unwise Steward, The Rich Man and Lazarus and The Just Judge.

This movement is part of the plan to secure a sum of at least \$1,000,000 for the development of the Interdenominational Divinity school into a great university school of religion.

The children of the late James Dwight Dana, Stillman professor of geology at Yale from 1850 to 1895, offered to establish a fund which shall ultimately reach \$24,000, the income to be used "to further study and research in geology."

Dr. Frank P. Underhill, assistant professor of physiological chemistry in the Sheffield Scientific school, was elected professor of pathological chemistry.

## SIMMONS COLLEGE MUSICAL CLUBS ARE COMBINED IN ONE

Simmons College glee and mandolin clubs and choir, which heretofore have been three separate organizations, are to unite as one, which will be known as the Simmons Musical Association.

After the regular weekly chapel exercises tomorrow the last tryout for the solo work for members of the glee club and the last testing for positions on the waiting list of the club will be held in the vestry of the Church of the Disciples. Miss Mabel Daniels, a composer and leader, is planning splendid work for the glee club and choir.

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This movement is part of the plan to secure a sum of at least \$1,000,000 for the development of the Interdenominational Divinity school into a great university school of religion.

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Dr. Frank P

For a free advertisement write your "wants" on separate piece of paper and attach it to blank at top of page 2.

# Classified Advertisements

SPACE IS NOT GIVEN ON THIS PAGE TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

## BOSTON AND N. E.

### HELP WANTED—MALE

A MAN AND WIFE wanted (white) for their work; on people who can give good references; consider. Apply by letter to MR. ROBINSON, 2 Ashburton st., Boston. Tel. 29.

BAKER wanted in Roxbury; young; \$7. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. 20.

WALCKSMITH'S HELPERS wanted; wanted by U. S. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all); 8 Kneeland st., Boston; or send stamp for reply. Tel. 20.

UPHOLSTERER, at Brookline, union pay; Al man. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; or send stamp for application blank. Tel. 20.

BLACKSMITHS wanted at Somerville; with 2 or 3 years' experience shoeing, driving and some driving; prefer single men; good references; apply to U. S. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; or send stamp for application blank. Tel. 20.

BLACKSMITH AND WOODWORKER wanted; all-round; steady and reliable; \$12. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. 20.

BRIGHT OFFICE BOY wanted; must be of good character; good opportunity for advancement; first-class references required. Call PIANO CO., 79 Tremont st., Boston. Tel. 23.

CARBON PAPER and typewriter ribbon salesmen wanted to sell for factory direct to users in Mass., R. I. and Conn.; state references; excellent salary; apply by letter only. T. L. TOWNSEND, 42 Copland st., Roxbury. Mass. Tel. 23.

CONDUCTORS—Inexperienced men only; preferable from Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont; Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged); 8 Kneeland st., Boston; or send stamp for reply. Tel. 20.

CONDUCTORS wanted, inexperienced men only, preferably from Maine, N. H. or Vermont; \$20 per day; STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; or send stamp for application blank. Tel. 20.

COOPER wanted at Milford, N. H. on soft wood barrels. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. 20.

CUTTERS on leather wanted in city; experienced on soft leather; \$9 to \$10. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. 20.

DRAFTSMEN WANTED—Men with experience on machinery or steel plate work; apply to B. F. STURTEVANT CO., Readville, Mass. Tel. 20.

DRAFTSMEN wanted—Men with some experience on machinery or steel plate work; apply to B. F. STURTEVANT CO., Readville, Mass. Tel. 20.

ELECTRICIANS wanted; 2 Al men, no others need apply; good wages for eight hours; steady work. JOHN A. LANGEVIN, 100 Foster st., Brighton, Mass. Tel. 20.

FACTORY WORK, at Worcester; only those experienced on setting and drawing; \$12 to \$16. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. 20.

FISH SKINNER wanted in East Boston; \$11. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. 20.

FREE EMP. OFFICE maintained by the committee of Massachusetts; service free to all; 8 Kneeland st., Boston; or send stamp for application blank. Tel. 20.

GASFITTER wanted of Medford; \$3 day; or STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all); 8 Kneeland st., Boston; or send stamp for application blank. Tel. 20.

GOOD STRONG BOY or young man to lead bus; excellent opportunity for bright young man; apply in person to J. ROSEN, 3 School st., Boston. Tel. 19.

JOB PRESSMAN—in Wellesley; \$15. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged); 8 Kneeland st., Boston; Tel. 19.

MACHINIST, at West Lynn; all-round work; assemblers, breeders, heavy work; \$26 to \$27.50, piece work. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; or send stamp for application blank. Tel. 20.

MACHINISTS, at Newtonville; experienced on railway motor and parts; \$2.50 day, 10 hours. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; or send stamp for application blank. Tel. 20.

MAN AND WIFE Protestants; wanted; for part-time work; for furnace, stove, etc.; good room for two furnished heated, lighted rooms; room rent; references; Apply after 3 to MISS J. SWASEY, 3 Temple pl., Boston. Tel. 20.

MILLWRIGHTS on scaffolding; at East Cambridge; \$35-40. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all); 8 Kneeland st., Boston; or send stamp for application blank. Tel. 20.

MOTORMEN—Inexperienced men only; preferably from Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont; \$22½ hour. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged); 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. 20.

PAINTER—Out and in; in city; \$25-30 and up. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged); 8 Kneeland st., Boston; or send stamp for application blank. Tel. 20.

PRESS FEEDER (cylinder) in city; \$12. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged); 8 Kneeland st., Boston; Tel. 20.

REED WORKER wanted at Roxbury; \$10 to \$20. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all); 8 Kneeland st., Boston; or send stamp for application blank. Tel. 20.

SALESMAN, in city, young; good chance for advancement; \$12. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all); 8 Kneeland st., Boston; or send stamp for application blank. Tel. 20.

SALESMAN experienced on men's furnishings; in city; \$10-\$12. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all); 8 Kneeland st., Boston; or send stamp for application blank. Tel. 20.

SPRING MAKER wanted in East Cambridge; National spring; \$3c to \$35c hour; on understanding; plan work and can run fast. My machine; no expense. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; or send stamp for application blank. Tel. 20.

STONOGRAFHER, at East Somerville; 18-20 years; Protestant; \$9. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all); 8 Kneeland st., Boston; or send stamp for application blank. Tel. 20.

UPHOLSTERER wanted in city; STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all); 8 Kneeland st., Boston; or send stamp for application blank. Tel. 20.

WALCKSMITH'S HELPERS wanted; wanted by U. S. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all); 8 Kneeland st., Boston; or send stamp for application blank. Tel. 20.

WATERSLAYER wanted; \$10. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged); 8 Kneeland st., Boston; or send stamp for application blank. Tel. 20.

WELDING WIRE wanted; \$10. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged); 8 Kneeland st., Boston; or send stamp for application blank. Tel. 20.

WIGGIEHEAD OPERATOR and the pulleys on boys' and youths' fine McKay shoes; steady work. THAYER-OSBORN CO., Farmington, N. H. Tel. 20.

PAINTER—Out and in; in city; \$25-30 and up. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged); 8 Kneeland st., Boston; or send stamp for application blank. Tel. 20.

ART STUDENT desires position as janitor or art-room attendant; \$1. ADNA REED, 37 Holbrook st., Boston. Tel. 20.

ART STUDENT desires position as janitor or art-room attendant; \$1. FRANK MACKING, 40 Holyoke st., Cambridge, Mass. Tel. 20.

ATTENDANT—Reliable man with good references; desired position will go anywhere. JOSEPH J. MERCIER, 12 Douglass st., Worcester, Mass. Tel. 20.

ATTENDANT (30) desires position as carboy, food or laundry; or as houseman in private home; references; \$12 to \$15. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. 20.

STOCK ROOM MAN at Brighton; experienced in auto or hardware stock room; \$35-40. \$12-\$13. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all); 8 Kneeland st., Boston; or send stamp for application blank. Tel. 20.

HOLYFOOTER wanted in city; STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all); 8 Kneeland st., Boston; or send stamp for application blank. Tel. 20.

UPHOLSTERER wanted in city; STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all); 8 Kneeland st., Boston; or send stamp for application blank. Tel. 20.

## BOSTON AND N. E.

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TINSMITH wanted at West Lynn; 27½ to 30 hour. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; or send stamp for application blank. Tel. 20.

TINSMITHS wanted at Chelsea, experienced in soldering; piece work. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; or send stamp for application blank. Tel. 20.

UPHOLSTERER, at Brookline, union pay; Al man. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. 20.

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WALCKSMITH AND WOODWORKER wanted; all-round; steady and reliable; \$12. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. 20.

WALTERS, \$10 day; wanted by U. S. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; or send stamp for application blank. Tel. 20.

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# Real Estate Market News

# T Wharf Activities

# Sailings

## REAL ESTATE NEWS

The Winsor school, a private institution in the Fenway, has just acquired title to a parcel of adjoining land, fronting on Bellevue street, extending through to Riverway, near Brookline avenue, which it is intended to add as a playground for its pupils. The parcel contains 35,477 square feet, and is valued by the assessors at \$37,300. It was purchased from the David L. Webster estate.

### SOUTH END AND ROXBURY

A four-story and basement brick dwelling, located 23 Motte street, near Harrison avenue, has been sold by Thomas M. Smith, and deed placed on record conveying title to Antonio Panzica and wife. It is assessed for \$11,500 and \$3900 of that amount is carried on the 1725 square feet of land.

Elizabeth E. Ruck is the purchaser of a brick building, located 53 Paul street, between Emerald and Village streets, standing on 675 square feet of land, formerly owned by Albert J. Lund et al. The total assessed value is \$3200, including \$1300 on the lot.

Several properties have been purchased in the South End by Ella Morrill, which include the following described premises: Nineteen West Dedham street, near Washington street, consisting of a four-story and basement swell front brick dwelling with 1210 square feet of land, all taxed for \$5700; also the four-story and basement brick dwelling situated 7 Worcester street, near Washington street, together with 2050 square feet of land, assessed valuation \$8000, of which \$3600 is for land.

George P. Beckford placed several deeds upon record today, covering purchases in Roxbury, among which are two three-story octagon front brick dwellings, numbered 37 and 39 Dale street, between Mills street and Rockland avenue. They were deeded by Frank Hershenson and another. The ground aggregates 4400 square feet and carries a tax value of \$1800, which is part of the total assessment of \$9600.

Another property he purchased from the same grantors is situated 32 and 34 Oxford street, between Blue Hill avenue and Warren street, being a 2½-story double-frame house and 11,000 square feet of land. The improvements are taxed on \$4000 and the land \$3800 additional.

### DORCHESTER AND BRIGHTON

Eugene Stapleton and another are the new owners of a single frame dwelling located 85 Wheatland avenue near Sepher street, which he purchased from James B. Dooley. The lot contains 4000 square feet, is taxed for \$1000, and the house for \$5600 more.

Final papers have gone to record in the transfer of improved property assessed to Mary G. McCarthy at 57 Olney street, opposite Blakeville street, Dorchester. There is a single frame house and 4330 square feet of land, assessed together for \$5900. The land is valued at \$1100. Catherine McKenna, trustee, is the buyer.

Lillian F. Riley has sold to Grace Carter property 11 Bagnal street, near Holton street, Brighton. It is a single frame house and 3500 square feet of land, assessed for \$2100.

### SUFFOLK REGISTRY TRANSFERS

The following list of property comprises the latest recorded transfers taken from the official report of the Real Estate Exchange:

BOSTON (City Proper)

Thomas M. Smith to Antonio Panzica et ux; 1000; q. \$1.  
Malvin M. Lee to Ella Morrill, Worcester sq.; w. \$1.  
Same to Same; W. Dedham st.; w. \$1.  
Same to Gora F. Emery; Lenox st.; w. \$1.

Mercy F. Roberts est. to Bion B. Blaisdell, Hancock st. and Ridgeway Lane; d. \$1000.  
Frank B. Roberts to Bion B. Blaisdell, Hancock st. and Ridgeway Lane; rec. \$1.  
Bion B. Blaisdell to Thomas J. Emery, Hancock st. and Ridgeway Lane; q. \$1.  
Thomas J. Emery to Elmer E. Blaisdell, Hancock st. and Ridgeway Lane; q. \$1.  
Albert J. Lund et al. to Elizabeth E. Ruck; Paul st.; d. \$1.  
Agnes W. Ruck to James W. Rourke, Wallam st.; q. \$1.

### EARL BOSTON

Raffaele Bevilacqua to Antonio Bazzone et al. Cottage st.; q. \$1.  
Emma L. Thurston, mitee, to George O. Thurston, Chelsea and Brooks st.; d. \$50.  
Thomas G. Joyce to Henry B. White et ux; Ottawa st.; 2 lots; q. \$1.  
Frank Hershenson et al. to George P. Beckford, Clifford st.; 2 lots, Dale st.; 2 lots; q. \$1.  
Webster est to Winsor School, Belgrave st. and Riverway; 2 lots; q. \$1.  
Jacob Abramovits to Morris Gordon, Hampden st., 2 lots; q. \$1.

### ROXBURY

Jacob Pent to Rebecca Pearl, Hampden and Fayston; 2 lots; q. \$1.  
Clara H. White to George G. Joyce, Ottawa st.; 2 lots; q. \$1.  
Thomas G. Joyce to Henry B. White et ux; Ottawa st.; 2 lots; q. \$1.  
Frank Hershenson et al. to George P. Beckford, Clifford st.; 2 lots, Dale st.; 2 lots; q. \$1.  
Webster est to Winsor School, Belgrave st. and Riverway; 2 lots; q. \$1.  
Jacob Abramovits to Morris Gordon, Hampden st., 2 lots; q. \$1.

### DORCHESTER

Alvah H. Whiteman to Charles A. Harlan, unnamed st. near Rowe st.; w. \$1.  
Mary G. McCarthy to Catherine McElroy, 1000; q. \$1.  
James B. Dooley to Eugene Stapleton et al. Wheatland av.; q. \$1.  
John G. McCarthy to Mary A. McCarthy, Pittman st.; 2 lots; q. \$1.  
William H. Hardy to John H. Carr et ux; Mosley st.; q. \$1.

### WEST ROXBURY

William Marshman, Cdn., to Anna M. Aspacher, Porter st.; d. \$300.  
Christian Greenwald, gte, to Anna M. Aspacher, Porter st.; d. \$300.  
Carl H. Aspacher, Porter st.; q. \$1.  
Hyman C. Bornstein to Emma L. Heald, Pittman st.; 2 lots; q. \$1.  
Jacob W. Wilbur to Savine Paul, Edgemere rd.; 2 lots; w. \$1.  
Herbert F. Lyons to Claude C. Dafford st.; w. \$1.  
Robert J. Thomas to Gertrude H. Burroughs, Elgin and Hillcrest st.; q. \$1.

### BRIGHTON

Metin M. Lee to Gora F. Emery, Cambridge st.; w. \$1.  
Annie E. Kelley to Giacinto Notargiacomo, Worcester av.; q. \$1.  
Lillian F. Riley to Grace Carter, Bagnal st.; w. \$1.

## CHARLESTOWN

Ellen Mead to Sylvester Mead et al. High st.; q. \$1.  
Laura M. Eaton to James A. Nickerson, Cambridge and Crescent sts.; w. \$1.

### CHELSEA

Carrie W. Raymond et al. mitee, to Carrie W. Raymond et al. Chestnut st.; d. \$1475.

Angela Martino to Elizabeth N. Mackay, Riverway and Beacon st.; w. \$1.

Elizabeth N. Mackay to Angelo Martino et ux; Broadway and Beacon st.; rel. \$1.

William Malmed to Carl Canner, Spruce st. in D.; w. \$1.

Carl Canner to Annie Howard, Spruce st. in D.; w. \$1.

Samuel Smith et al. to Sam Goldman, Congress av. and Ellsworth st.; q. \$1.

Samuel Smith et al. to Dina Kitzman, Shawmut st., Congress av.; w. \$1.

WINTHROP

Lester M. Bacon to Sara Schryver, Cliff av.; q. \$1.

### REVERE

William A. Muller et al. trs.; d. \$1.

Paulo A. Melchiano, Graves rd.; d. \$1.

### BUILDING NOTICES

Permits to construct, alter or repair buildings were posted in the office of the building commissioner of the city of Boston today as printed below. Location, owner, architect and nature of work are named in the order here given:

Newbury st., 132, rear, ward 11; M. K. Smith, C. D. Redmond; brick iron stor-

Day st., 86, rear, ward 22; John Gerrity, S. J. Ranin; brick auto storage.

Roxbury st., 51, ward 24; John Daly to B. P. Tracy, 700; q. \$1.

Dudley av., 46, cor. Woolworth st., ward 23; George Dame; frame dwelling.

Traffic st., 32, ward 24; W. B. Rice, J. A. Center st., 117, ward 24; Newton Miller, brick greenhouse.

Hollisport st., 85, ward 24; Frank W. Turner, Albert Dunkerly; frame dwelling.

Millet st., 132, cor. Colonial av., ward 20; F. Flinck; frame dwelling.

Fulmer st., 200, ward 24; William Douse, frame dwelling.

Washington st., north, 32, ward 6; est. of S. Longmire; after mercantile.

Portland st., 34, ward 6; E. F. Baker, after mercantile.

Washington st., 732, ward 7; E. Pratt et al.; after stores and offices.

Tremont st., 104, ward 7; Paul M. Hamlin, tr. after office.

### SHIPPING NEWS

While the new schooner Ruth, just completed at Essex and sent here to fit out for the haddock fishery, was making her berth in the south slip of T wharf, she struck the starboard side of the British steamer Boston, berthed at Long wharf, breaking off about three feet of the bowsprit of the schooner. The steamer was evidently undamaged. The Ruth was repaired. She was built to replace the schooner Leo, burned at sea early this year. She hauls from Boston, and will sail on her maiden trip to the fishing grounds within a few days, it is expected.

It has been produced in the vicinity of Carthage, the county seat of Jasper county, in the heart of this great lead and zinc district, there has been discovered a material suitable for every class of structure from the bungalow to the skyscraper. This stone is known to the trade as Carthage rock.

### Carthage Rock Described

It is a beautiful pure white lime, weighing about 170 pounds to the cubic foot, with a crushing strength of over 14,000 pounds to the square inch, and having a composition of more than 98 per cent of carbonate of lime.

It has been produced in the vicinity of Carthage for a great many years, but it is said that until within the last few years it has not reached that importance in the building world that it should have reached. Today, however, its production is one of the important industries of the Southwest, the quarries now showing invested in the industry fully \$1,500,000. The workers are taxed to their capacity in supplying the demand, producing some \$2,000,000 worth of the finished product annually and employing about 600 men. This stone is taken from lands heretofore considered value-

less but which now are named at from \$500 to \$1000 per acre.

This industry has aided materially in making the city of Carthage one of the most beautiful little cities in the United States. With its miles upon miles of pure white walk, gutter and curbing, the city being built in a natural forest, the effect when the trees are in foliage is most attractive. The public buildings, built entirely of this stone, add much to the character and individuality of the place.

As indicating its great value as a building material some of the important buildings constructed entirely of Carthage rock are here mentioned: The Carthage court house, a beautiful structure, to cost when finished \$100,000; the Carthage high school, costing \$100,000; the government building, costing \$90,000; the Conner hotel, costing \$500,000; the Carnegie library, costing \$25,000. These are few of the beautiful structures in Carthage, yet throughout the Southwest very great many new buildings costing from \$2,000 to \$500,000 are built entirely of this material.

The state of Missouri is wide awake to the value of this stone and has recently voted bonds for \$3,500,000 for the erection of a new capital building at Jefferson City and will beyond a question of doubt use vast quantities of this Carthage rock.

Stone is not the only industry Carthage has. The city is located in the center of a rich and fertile agricultural and fruit district. The great lead and zinc mines are gradually surrounding the city and as the district progresses richer ore is discovered. The pay roll from this industry is now of liberal proportions and is gradually increasing. The field also is attracting considerable attention from the mining world.

Carthage schools are unexcelled, and its churches are the equal of any in the Southwest. Climatic conditions in southwest Missouri are extremely favorable. Government statistics showing that for the past 20 years this section has had an average of 20 days more sunshine per year than Los Angeles, Cal.

Running out from Carthage through the surrounding country there is nearly 500 miles of free, turnpike road. The city has four steam railroads and is connected by nearly 100 miles of electric railway with Joplin, Galena, Kansas, Pittsburgh and Columbus, Kan., with prospect of an electric railway reaching into the district about 75 miles east of Springfield.

The power line of the great White River Electric Company passes through the city, furnishing very inexpensive electric power. The city owns its finely equipped electric light plant, free from debt, furnishing the cheapest electric lighting obtained in the Southwest. Natural gas for domestic purposes costs

With a new world's record for fast loading of cargo to her credit, the new steam collier Newton is expected to arrive in port tomorrow from Baltimore. Prior to leaving Baltimore yesterday, the collier established the record of loading a cargo of 7236 tons of coal and a bunker supply of 237 tons in addition, in three hours and 45 minutes, said to eclipse all previous records by 25 minutes. The vessel sailed at noon for Boston.

Making its first trip across the Atlantic ocean, the new Lamport and Holt line steamship Vestris is expected to arrive in New York today from the yards of the shipbuilders at Belfast, Ire.

Built for service between New York, Brazil, Uruguay and Argentina, the new liner is said to be one of the most palatial steamers in the South American passenger service, her equipment including many of the modern devices for the comfort and convenience of the passengers. The Vestris accommodates 280 first cabin, 160 second cabin and 400 third-class passengers, and is 522 feet long and 62 feet wide.

For the purpose of making repairs to the hull of the vessel to her credit, the new steam collier Newton is expected to arrive in port tomorrow from Baltimore. Prior to leaving Baltimore yesterday, the collier established the record of loading a cargo of 7236 tons of coal and a bunker supply of 237 tons in addition, in three hours and 45 minutes, said to eclipse all previous records by 25 minutes. The vessel sailed at noon for Boston.

After making exceptionally fast time on the last trip to Boston this season, the Cunarder Franconia, Captain Smith, reported that the East Boston docks of the line would be reached shortly after noon tomorrow, where 89 saloon, 326 second cabin and 808 steerage passengers will disembark. The vessel was reported at an early hour this morning as 500 miles east of Boston light.

**PORT OF BOSTON**

Arrived  
Str Howard, Hodgins, Norfolk.  
Str Camden, Brown, Bangor, Me.  
Str Governor Dingley, Linscott, Port-land, Me.

Str City of Gloucester, Linneken, Gloucester, Mass.

Tg Tamaqua, Isakson, Portland, twg by Oak Hill, Portsmouth for Philadel-phia.

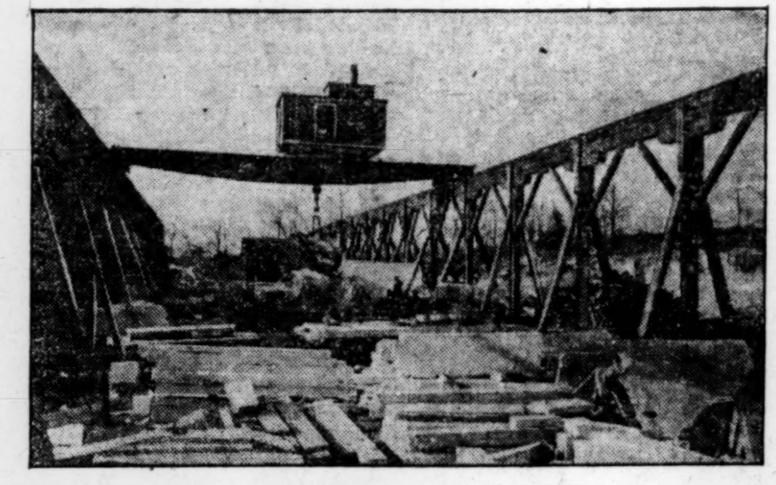
Tg Standard, Muller, Portland, twg by S. O. Co. No. 76, for New York.

Tg Neptune, Cunningham, Lynn, Mass.

## BEAUTIFUL WHITE ROCK QUARRIED AT CARTHAGE IDEAL FOR BUILDING

Missouri City Made Prosperous by Excellent, Hard Stone and Sees Future for Chatts, By-Product of Its Extensive Lead and Zinc Mines

### IN CENTER OF RICH FARMING DISTRICT



View of Carthage building Stone Company's quarry

THIS day and age of the high cost of building material, the building world is actively seeking out a material suitable for all classes of buildings at a fair and equitable cost.

It is said that the building woods of the United States are fast becoming exhausted. However, the woods are not practical for city buildings and the trade is now using stone, steel, concrete, brick and the granite.

But it is claimed that now in Carthage, the county seat of Jasper county, in the heart of this great lead and zinc district, there has been discovered a material suitable for every class of structure from the bungalow to the skyscraper. This stone is known to the trade as Carthage rock.

As indicating its great value as a building material some of the important buildings constructed entirely of Carthage rock are here mentioned: The Carthage court house, a beautiful structure, to cost when finished \$100,000; the Carthage high school, costing \$100,000; the government building, costing \$90,000; the Conner hotel, costing \$500,000; the Carnegie library, costing \$25,000. These are few of the beautiful structures in Carthage, yet throughout the Southwest very great many new buildings costing from \$2,000 to \$500,000 are built entirely of this material.

The state of Missouri is wide awake to the value of this stone and has recently voted bonds for \$3,500,000 for the erection of a new capital building at Jefferson City and will beyond a question of doubt use vast quantities of this Carthage rock.

It has been produced in the vicinity of Carthage for a great many years, but it is said that until within the last few years it has not reached that importance in the building world that it should have reached. Today, however, its production is one of the important industries of the Southwest, the quarries now showing invested in the industry fully \$1,500,000. The workers are taxed to their capacity in supplying the demand, producing some \$2,000,000 worth of the finished product annually and employing about 600 men. This stone is taken from lands heretofore considered value-

# Financial, Commercial and Industrial News of the World

## STOCKS MOVE IN NARROW GROVE; TONE IS HEAVY

Volume of Business Is Small and Traders Are Daily Becoming More Conservative in Operations

## MONEY IN DEMAND

Securities are beginning to reflect the increasing conservatism of operators. The markets are slow. Prices move narrowly, and the volume of trading is small.

Traders indulge in more or less talk about the tariff and money, and little is said concerning European conditions. At present money is in good demand, and little encouragement is offered for heavy bull speculation on that account.

Stocks this morning were quiet and weak. In New York opening quotations were fractionally under last night's closing level and support seemed to be lacking.

On the local exchange American Woolen preferred again was a weak feature, though also was under pressure. Canadian Pacific opened off 1% in the New York market at 265%, declined a point further and then rallied a point. American Cities opened up 1/2 at 46 and rose a point further. U. S. Rubber was up 1/2 at the opening at 561/2 and advanced a point during the first half of the session.

Central Leather opened unchanged at 28%, declined to 27% and recovered more than a point. Bethlehem Steel opened off 1/2 at 41 and declined to 39% before rallying. The preferred was off 1/2 at the opening at 69%, and declined more than a point further. American Cotton Oil opened up 1/2 at 50%, declined to 57% and then recovered most of the loss. American Bar Steel preferred was heavy. It opened at 145 and declined to 137 during the first half of the session. Mexican Petroleum opened off 1/2 at 80 and improved 1/2.

Reading opened off 1/2 at 170%, declined to 169% and again advanced well above 171.

On the local exchange American Woolen preferred opened unchanged at 80 and declined to 79% before midday. American Pneumatic preferred opened unchanged at 22% and advanced more than a point. West End preferred opened off a point at 98 and advanced 2 points before noon. Lake Copper opened off 1/4 at 31% and dropped a good fraction.

Continued weakness in Bethlehem Steel and declines in Great Western and American Wool common were about the only features of the early afternoon trading in New York. Business was very dull.

LONDON—In the late session on the stock exchange a steady tone was disclosed. Gilt-edged investments hardened on easier discounts, but home rails showed irregularity.

Fresh coal discoveries in Kent were reflected in buoyancy in the stocks of the southern railway lines. American railway shares while quiet appeared firmer.

Foreigners moved sluggishly. Mines took a steadier turn on the break in the drouth in the Rand.

Rubber securities continued cheerful on the good results of the auction sales of the raw staple.

Shipping issues became quiet. Divers up 1-16 at 20 11-16, Rio Tintos off 3% at 75%.

Continental bourses closed irregular.

## PHILADELPHIA STOCKS

PHILADELPHIA—Am. Ry., 41%; Cambria Steel 49%, Electric Stor. Bat. 54, Gen. Asp. pf. tr. 70%, Lehigh Nav. tr. 92%, Lehigh Valley 86%, Pennsylvania Steel pf. 95, Philadelphia Co. 51, Philadelphia Co. pf. 44, Philadelphia Elec. 24, Philadelphia Rap. Tr. 27%, Philadelphia Tract. 82%, Union Tract. 51%, United Gas Imp. 90%.

## PORSCHE COAL MINING CO.

Directors of the Portsmouth Coal Mining Company, at a meeting held Monday, decided to make a further investigation of the property before calling a special meeting of the stockholders, to see if action toward the closing down of the mine would be taken.

## THE WEATHER

UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU PREDICTIONS FOR BOSTON AND VICINITY: Fair tonight and Wednesday; warmer tonight; moderate southwest winds.

WASHINGTON—The U. S. weather bureau predicts winds today as follows for mean day: Fair and warm; Wednesday fair; moderate northeasterly winds.

A slight disturbance is central this morning over Michigan. It is causing cloudy and unsettled weather in the Lake region. There is no well defined storm east of the Rocky mountains.

TEMPERATURE TODAY

8 a.m. .... 28°12 noon.... 39  
Average temperature yesterday, 35 17-24.

### IN OTHER CITIES

(Maximum)  
New York..... 40 Portland, Me. .... 38  
Boston..... 40  
Nantucket..... 40 Des Moines..... 62  
Washington..... 40 Pittsburgh..... 46  
Philadelphia..... 42 Chicago..... 54  
Jacksonville..... 42 Denver..... 62  
Kansas City..... 60 St. Louis..... 62  
San Francisco..... 68

ALMANAC FOR TODAY  
Sun rises..... 6:40 High water, 6:37 a.m., 7:15 p.m.  
Sun sets..... 4:19  
Length of day, 9:30

## NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—The following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales to 2:30 p.m.:

	Open	High	Low	Last
Amalgamated.....	84 1/4	84 3/4	83 1/2	84 1/2
Am B & Fy Co pf.....	145	137	137	137
Am Best Sugar.....	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2
Am Can.....	40 1/2	41 1/2	40 1/2	41 1/2
Am Can pf.....	122 1/2	122 1/2	122 1/2	122 1/2
Am Car Envry.....	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2
Am Car Envry pf.....	119 1/2	119 1/2	119 1/2	119 1/2
Am Cities.....	45	46	46	46 1/2
Am Cities pf.....	80	80	80	81
Am Cotton Oil.....	59 1/2	59 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2
Am Car Envry.....	59 1/2	59 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2
Am Loco.....	47 1/2	47 1/2	46 1/2	47 1/2
Am Smelting.....	79	79	79	79 1/2
Am Smelting pf.....	136 1/2	136 1/2	136 1/2	136 1/2
Am Smelting pf.....	120 1/2	120 1/2	120 1/2	120 1/2
Am T & T.....	142 1/2	142 1/2	142 1/2	142 1/2
Am Woolen.....	19	19	18	18
Am W & G Co pf.....	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2
Am Woolen pf.....	79	79	79	79 1/2
Anconinda.....	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
Atchison.....	1 7/8	1 7/8	1 7/8	1 7/8
Atchison & T. L. R. Co.....	137 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2
Bath Steel.....	41	41	39 1/2	40
Beth Steel.....	69%	68 1/2	68 1/2	69%
B. R. T. ....	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2
Butterick.....	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2
Cat Petroleum.....	61 1/2	61 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2
Cal Petroleum pf.....	90	90	90	90
Cal Pacific.....	265 1/2	265 1/2	264 1/2	265 1/2
Cent Leather.....	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
Ch & O. ....	81	81	81	81 1/2
C. C. & S. I. ....	53	53	53	53
Chi Gt. West.....	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
Chi Gt. West pf.....	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2
Chi M. & N. ....	115 1/2	115 1/2	114 1/2	115 1/2
Chi & N. West.....	138 1/2	138 1/2	137 1/2	138 1/2
China.....	49 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2
Col. Fuel.....	36	36 1/2	36	36 1/2
Col. Southern.....	39	38	38	38
Com Gas.....	142	142	142	142
Com Frost.....	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
Del & Hudson.....	168 1/2	168 1/2	168 1/2	168 1/2
Denver.....	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
Denver pf.....	40	40	40	40
D. S. S. & Co. ....	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
Erie.....	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2
Frie. 1st pf.....	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2
Gen Motor pf.....	78	78	78	78
Geodrich Co. ....	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2
Geodrich Co. pf.....	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Gen Electric.....	120 1/2	120 1/2	120 1/2	120 1/2
Gen Elec. & Tel. ....	120 1/2	120 1/2	120 1/2	120 1/2
Gen Elec. & Tel. pf.....	20	20	20	20
Gen Elec. & Tel. pf.....	65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2
G. & H. Corp. ....	13	13	13	13
G. & H. Corp. ....	121	121	121	121
St. M. & H. ....	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2
St. M. & H. & H. ....	135 1/2	135 1/2	135 1/2	135 1/2
St. M. & H. & H. ....	135 1/2	135 1/2	135 1/2	135 1/2
K. C. F. S. & M. ....	74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2
Lakewood Steel. ....	49	49	49	49
Lehigh Valley.....	174	174	174	174
L. W. B. Co. 1st pf.....	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
L. N. & N. ....	145 1/2	145 1/2	145 1/2	145 1/2
May Co.....	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2
Met. Petrol. ....	10	10	10	10
Miami.....	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
N. Y. N. H. & H. ....	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2
N. Y. Central.....	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2
Northern Pacific.....	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2
Norfolk & Western.....	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2
Nord. & West pf.....	91	91	91	91
Ontario Silver.....	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
Ontario & Western.....	55	55	55	55
Pennsylvania.....	123 1/2	123 1/2	123 1/2	123 1/2
People's Gas.....	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2
Pressed Steel Car.....	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2
Pullman.....	166 1/2	166 1/2	166 1/2	166 1/2
Quicksilver Min. pf.....	7	7	7	7
Ray Steel Spring.....	27	27	26 1/2	27
Ray Steel Spring.....	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
Reading.....	170 1/2	171 1/2	169 1/2	171 1/2
Reading 2d pf.....	95	95	95	95
Republic Steel.....	28 1/2	28 1/2	27 1/2	28 1/2
Rock Island.....	25 1/2	26	25 1/2	26
Seaboard A. L. L. ....	20	20	20	20
Seaboard A. L. L. ....	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2
Sears Roebuck.....	217	217	217	217
Southern Pacific.....	111	111	111	111
Southern Pacific.....	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
Southern Pacific.....	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2
Standard Milling.....	28 1/2	28 1/2</td		

# Latest Market Reports Events of Interest to Investors

## SHOE SAMPLES FOR NEXT FALL ARE NOW SHOWN TO DEALERS

Common-Sense Styles Once More Largely Predominate in the Various Lines—Leather Market Continues to Be the Key to the Entire Situation

Shoe manufacturers specializing the wholesale trade are now generally represented on the road, the majority of the traveling men having left with samples for the fall of 1913 this week. Not for many seasons have the different lines shown styles so near to what might be termed the fundamental principles of footwear, the return to the features dominated by reason and common sense being conspicuous.

The spell of catering to the consumers' taste and fancy developed until shoes for the masses possessed elements unfitted for service and apart from good taste, therefore the elimination of rino toes, crooked lasts, and gay colored uppers will not be regretted by either makers or buyers.

Button boots continue to lead. The lace, although their percentage is modified, extremes having been replaced by patterns measuring nine inches on the back seam, with as many buttons as can be placed on the fly without weakening it, also as many eyelets in the laced boots as can be safely grouped.

The high arch and high heel remain, but the toe of the new lasts has been lowered without losing the essentials of comfort and symmetry. The rival of the old easy last with its flat forepart, low shank and six-eighth heel, broad tread, will again be noted in all lines of ladies' samples. Therefore, the buyers will be offered the best and handsomest models to select from which shoe making skill has produced for many years.

News concerning trade conditions loses importance when former statements are reiterated, therefore when matters are stated to be unchanged it leaves but little to report.

Makers of men's fine shoes are receiving orders for early spring shipments daily. The factories are full of work with a reserve which will tax their capacity for weeks to come. The wholesale salesmen are now in the field, and those selling the retail trade are on the last quarter of their trips, therefore the aggregate of business coming in is large.

The medium grades are receiving much attention. The similarity of styles, improved workmanship and difference in price bring this line a volume of trade which has created a reserve larger than usual even at this season of the year.

Men's chrome, elk, kangaroo and other side upper leather soles are ordered ahead and factories are being forced to supply the demand with a probability of belated shipments. Prices still rule high. Buyers are urgent regarding deliveries. Prevailing conditions make it a seller's choice, and prospects for a long, busy season look good.

Boys' and youths' shoes are selling freely notwithstanding today's prices would have been prohibitory a year ago. Boys' shoes then selling at 95 cents now sell at \$1.15 and the higher the grade the greater is the advance.

No marked change has taken place in ladies' and growing girls' footwear. Prices seem to have settled into a condition which admits of free and quite liberal buying. The advance of these grades has not been so radical as that found in boys' footwear, therefore they have not been so difficult to operate in.

The factories are running full, and considering the reserve with what must naturally be received as spring approaches, added to which the large number of samples which will soon be coming from the selling force now on the road, will give the factory hands plenty of work for months to come.

That the children's shoe plants have struck a lively gait, a visit to the factories will prove. Late orders are not assured of prompt shipments, neither are some of the earlier ones for that matter. The situation as a whole is satisfactory and manufacturers are decidedly optimistic.

The leather market is the key to the whole situation. Daily quotations may be informative to a certain extent, but manufacturers must reckon on future prospects, the present is in suspense, but this may appear like a paradox, but it comes from experience born of shoe making. Many have advanced the argument that the upward trend in hides must end somewhere, and while that is logical, tanners claim that any drop in hide values would not be reflected in prices of finished leather for four months at least. It takes 30 days to cure a pack under the most favorable conditions; add three months for tanning and that means a season's shoe trade or close to it. As a matter of fact the tanners are between two markets, hide on the one hand, shoe market on the other, either one requiring constant attention. They admit that they are hide buyers, but the present and prospective demand for the finished product regulates the number of hides going into the vats, therefore, the output is kept inside of the apparent outlet. In other words the demand is the incentive, and the tanner must use discretion in order to safeguard his interest, therefore it is a mistake to suppose that tanneries produce stock in the hopes of finding a market for it. Nothing of the sort is done; the outlet must be plainly visible or the output will be extremely limited. As this method is the tanner's prerogative, what is there assuring to the leather buyers that prices would at once follow lower hide levels if any occur? The week's trading has not been particularly brisk, neither is the demand expected to

## RAILWAY TRAFFIC IS LIMITED ONLY BY CAR SHORTAGE

No Indication of Falling Off of Business—Merchandise Movement Is of Large Proportions

## OPTIMISM PREVAILS

CHICAGO—Traffic on the western railroads continues to increase and officials see no falling off in sight. Such a situation seems to indicate that the recent election was satisfactory to the business interests of the country. There have been no developments of an important nature during the last fortnight which would lead to the conclusion that the prosperous times are not permanent. The buying power created by the enormous crops is manifesting itself in every line of business and the best authorities are of the belief that the coming winter will make new history in the way of business advancement. Very few pessimists are to be found in any line of business and manufacturers in every locality and of every commodity are preparing to meet an enormous demand for manufactured materials.

Railroad officials are amazed at the amount of merchandise which they are called upon to distribute, and this is having a telling effect upon revenues. The car supply is the only thing which is standing in the way of shippers and each day finds the railroads in a more desperate position, though in some sections of the country the situation is a little easier, and has resulted in a slight increase in the number of surplus cars as reported in the fortnightly statement of shortages and surpluses. It is true that the car shops are turning out large numbers of cars right along, and may be able to materially relieve the railroads within a short time, but sudden cold weather would easily cause congestion at the larger terminal points. The total number of surplus cars this time is 19,897 cars as compared with 45,290 cars during the same period a year ago, and with one exception is the smallest since 1907.

The movement of grain keeps up remarkably well and continues to tax the capacity of the railroads in many localities, but the crest of the movement for the time being has probably been reached and this will doubtless give the railroads more cars to divert to the merchandise movement. The marketing of corn is expected to start in earnest as soon as cold weather sets in and matures it. Traffic officials are anticipating an enormous tonnage and report that husking operations are developing splendid quality and farmers are expected to market

grain in large quantities.

Side upper leathers of all kinds are in good demand. This alone would keep prices firm. The market is well ordered up, and values high and strong.

Splits are scarce. All dealers have a reserve order list and are pushing production to the limit. Prices are higher than known to be for many years.

Patent leather remains unchanged, light weights selling, but little demand for the heavies. Patent calf is having a sharp, steady call, and this is likely to increase now that spring shoe orders are coming to hand.

Certain lines of glazed kid are selling freely; stock under 18 cents is far from plentiful, and the demand is gradually working up into the higher priced grades. The glazed kid market is much improved and the finishers output is approaching the normal.

## SHOE BUYERS

(Compiled by The Christian Science Monitor, Nov. 19)

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston today are the following:

Augusta, Ga.—J. S. Higgins of Claffin Syndicate; Brewster, Md.—F. A. McLaughlin of A. Klotzman & Co.; N. A. McLaughlin of Claffin Syndicate; Brewster, Buffalo, N. Y.—B. J. Davis of Claffin Syndicate; Brewster, Boston, Mass.—K. S. Hoyt of M. J. Connor Co.; U. S. Cincinnati, O.—Dan Cohen of Cohen & Co.; Essex, Connecticut, O.—Jos. Ginsberg of W. S. Chenevert & Co.; Essex, Cincinnati, O.—L. S. Haddoy of Claffin Syndicate; Brewster, Buffalo, N. Y.—K. L. Barton of Barton & Son, Bronx, N. Y.—J. L. Patton of Patton Brothers, Los Angeles, Cal.—Mr. Larson of Fifth Street Store; Brewster, Louisville, Ky.—C. Steradoffer of Claffin Syndicate; Brewster, Louisville, Ky.—H. S. Horaker of Claffin Syndicate; Brewster, Montgomery, Ala.—Frank Allen of Claffin Syndicate; Brewster, Nashville, Tenn.—A. Smith of Claffin Syndicate; Brewster, New York, N. Y.—Bert Tobey; Essex, New York, N. Y.—S. Sanderson of Claffin Syndicate; Brewster, New York, N. Y.—Sebastian Vidal; U. S. Philadelphia, Pa.—P. Berger; U. S. Pittsburgh, Pa.—W. M. Houston of Claffin Syndicate; Brewster, Porto Rico—M. Portello; U. S. Richmond, Va.—C. B. Snow of W. H. Miller Shoe Co.; Tonawanda, N. Y.—L. C. Schaeffer; New York, N. Y.—L. C. Patton and L. W. Hall of Paton & Hall; U. S. St. Louis, Mo.—C. L. Swarts of Wertsheimer Swarts Shoe Co.; Toledo, Ind.—C. Zenor of Claffin Syndicate; Brewster.

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The movement of grain keeps up remarkably well and continues to tax the capacity of the railroads in many localities, but the crest of the movement for the time being has probably been reached and this will doubtless give the railroads more cars to divert to the merchandise movement. The marketing of corn is expected to start in earnest as soon as cold weather sets in and matures it. Traffic officials are anticipating an enormous tonnage and report that husking operations are developing splendid quality and farmers are expected to market

grain in large quantities.

Side upper leathers of all kinds are in good demand. This alone would keep prices firm. The market is well ordered up, and values high and strong.

Splits are scarce. All dealers have a reserve order list and are pushing production to the limit. Prices are higher than known to be for many years.

Patent leather remains unchanged, light weights selling, but little demand for the heavies. Patent calf is having a sharp, steady call, and this is likely to increase now that spring shoe orders are coming to hand.

Certain lines of glazed kid are selling freely; stock under 18 cents is far from plentiful, and the demand is gradually working up into the higher priced grades. The glazed kid market is much improved and the finishers output is approaching the normal.

## CANADIAN PACIFIC ANNOUNCEMENT OF NEW STOCK ISSUE

NEW YORK—Official announcement of the terms of subscription to the \$60,000,000 new common stock of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, authorized on Oct. 2, has been made. Common stockholders of record on Jan. 2, next, will be entitled to subscribe to this amount of stock at \$175 a share on the basis of three shares for every 10 shares of old stock held. The right to subscribe will expire at the close of business on Feb. 13, next.

As in the case of previous issues, subscriptions for the new stock will be payable in five equal installments of \$35 a share. They must be made at the Bank of Montreal in London, New York and Montreal. The first installments of 20 per cent, or \$35 a share, will be due on or before Feb. 13, and the four remaining installments on the following dates: April 14, June 16, Aug. 18 and Oct. 20.

Interest at the rate of 7 per cent a year will be paid in October, 1913, from the due date of each instalment to Sept. 30, 1913, on installments up to including that of Aug. 18, 1913, which has been paid on or before the due dates.

All shares on which installments have been paid in full on the due dates will rank with the existing stock for the full dividend accruing for the quarter ended Dec. 31, 1913.

A circular giving the full details will be mailed to the shareholders on or about Jan. 15 next.

This block of \$60,000,000 makes the authorized common share capital of the Canadian Pacific \$260,000,000. The last offering was of \$18,000,000 at \$150 a share. The last instalment was paid on October 18. The offering of \$60,000,000, which will be made early next year, as already outlined, will bring into the treasury \$105,000,000.

## STANDING OF THE CLEARING HOUSE BANKS OF BOSTON

The individual reserve standing of local national banks, members of the Boston clearing house, at present and a week ago, is presented in the table below. In addition to the legal reserve carried here and in New York (one-half may stand in the form of deposits with the New York correspondent banks), we compute what may be called actual reserve at present, as indicated by the excess reserve in New York. The excess of deposits with New York reserve agents over the amount which may be counted part of legal reserve is here counted part of reserve instead of simply an offset to deposit liabilities, as is done in figuring legal reserve.

The excess of actual reserve over 25 per cent denotes the amount which might be deducted from the total reserve in both cities, Boston and New York, and still leave the legal reserve intact.

No reserve is computed against government deposits. The table follows:

	Legal	Actual
Upton	\$16,160	\$9,900
Old Boston	25,150	25,150
New England	25,8	26,5
Fourth Atlantic	25,0	25,0
Merchants	26,8	25,0
Commercial	25,0	25,0
Shawmut	25,4	25,0
Commerce & Agency	25,6	25,0
Boston & Albany	25,1	25,7
First	25,3	24,7
Interstate	28,7	30,3
Commercial	25,0	25,3
Average	25,7	25,1

Average legal reserve is .6 per cent higher and average actual reserve is .9 per cent higher than a week ago. Nine of the 14 banks are stronger than last week in legal reserve and 10 in actual reserve. No bank is below the 25 per cent legal reserve, against 2 below last week.

## PRESIDENT TO DECIDE FREE MACHINERY LAW

WASHINGTON—The law passed at the recent session of Congress, admitting shipbuilding material, machinery and equipment to the United States free of duty, has met with so many interpretations that Secretary MacVeagh has referred the whole matter to President Taft for decision.

Although the law was enacted for the benefit of the shipbuilding interests of the United States, Assistant Secretary Curtis of the treasury department, at a hearing Monday, received vigorous protests from representatives of shipbuilding companies against a liberal interpretation of the new statute.

It had been understood that the department contemplated placing a broad construction on the law, admitting engines and other machinery, as a whole, free of duty. Most of the shipbuilding companies build their own machinery, and they contend that Congress meant only the free admission of materials for the construction of machinery.

Ships roads did a good business and the tonnage is well balanced. Officials declared that business in the South is on the increase.

## STEEL BUSINESS UNAFFECTED BY EXTRA SESSION

Believed That Orders Taken for Next Year's Delivery Will Not Be Rescinded—No Cancellations Yet

## CHANGES IN TARIFF

NEW YORK—Announcement by President-elect Wilson of a coming extra session of Congress next spring, according to steel men, will have no effect on the business. They are confident that orders taken thus far this year for delivery in 1913 will not be affected. One steel manufacturer says:

"With all the contracts that we have signed for large tonnages of steel to be delivered during the rest of this year and first half of next, we have not had one buyer mention cancellation in case of a Democratic election. This shows that they are not afraid of any change in the tariff. If they were they would certainly not contract for six to seven months ahead."

There is not a large steel company in the country, I believe, that could not go

# NEWS BY CABLE AND CORRESPONDENCE

## COMMERCE MEN OF GERMANY WELCOME CANADIAN VISITORS

(Special to the Monitor)

BERLIN.—That the German government is most eager to promote the commercial relations between Canada and Germany is well known.

A consul general was appointed at Berlin last year, and a further impetus toward the desired end has, it is confidently hoped, been afforded by the visit that has just taken place of two prominent Canadians, G. Somers, president of the Toronto Chamber of Commerce and of the Canadian Grain Trust, and W. K. George, managing director of the Standard Silver Company, treasurer of the Board of Trade and former president of the Canadian Manufacturers Association.

The visitors were met on their arrival by a representative of the foreign office and the president of the Prussian Commercial Chamber. The object of the visit was to study the financial and industrial conditions, which they did as comprehensively as a sojourn of four days would permit. They inspected the Imperial and Deutsche banks, the vast cable works of the General Electricity Company and other big concerns and were also entertained by the Chamber of Commerce and interviewed by representatives of the government. Mr. Somers and Mr. George have left for Canada via Hamburg.

### PLANTATION CUT INTO FARMS

(Special to the Monitor)

BRISBANE, Q., Aus.—The work of subdividing the Ryabunyan plantation, Bundaberg, has been completed, the area having been cut up into a number of farms ranging from 70 to 400 acres, and arrangements are now being made to submit the farms to public auction.

## WEARY DEBATE SUDDENLY

(Special correspondence of the Monitor)

WESTMINSTER.—The debate on the Home rule bill in committee still drags on rather wearily. There was, however, one oasis in this desert of political make-believe, and that was when Mr. Asquith intervened to explain the new system of proportional election, which the government proposed to apply to the election of the Irish Senate under the bill.

Under this system, a demonstration of which was recently given in one of the committee rooms at the House, a certain number of representatives would be assigned to each province, which for that purpose would be treated as a single electoral area.

It was clear from the outset that Mr. Asquith was distinctly tentative and the reverse of enthusiastic, and when it finally dawned upon the House that it was to be left to deal with the point as it pleased, it rose enthusiastically to the occasion and the debate which followed

Sir Edward Grey has undergone more

## GENERAL SMUTS OUTLINES DEFENSE OF SOUTH AFRICA

(Special to the Monitor)

BETHLEHEM, S. Africa.—At a public meeting at Bethlehem recently General Smuts stated that the permanent forces of the Union would be organized in five divisions. Two of these divisions would be centered in the Transkei, one in Natal, one in the northern part of the Transvaal, and one in the northern districts of the cape.

The distribution of the artillery would be as follows: Six batteries of artillery for the permanent forces and five or six batteries for the burgher forces. These would be organized in 13 districts, five in the cape two in Natal, two in the Orange Free State, and four in the Transvaal. The course of training, which it would be required for the young men to go through, would consist of three weeks in the first year and two weeks in each of the three years succeeding.

## N. S. W. CROPS AND DAIRYING SATISFY

The following information has been supplied by the office of the agent-general for New South Wales in London.

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—Advices from T. A. Coghlan, the agent-general for New South Wales, indicate that the spring season is going well in the agricultural districts of that state from every rural point of view.

In the dairy centers the milk flow was showing an appreciable increase and the expansion in butter factory outputs was piling up surpluses on the market.

ON IRISH BILL RELIEVED  
BY THE PROPORTIONAL ISSUE

was carried on with a most refreshing vigor.

The sudden release from the obligation to party loyalty had a curious effect; the most unexpected people were found opposed to each other, and again the most unexpected people were discovered in profound agreement.

It was quite evident from the first that the Nationalists, if anything, had little approval for it, and Ramsay MacDonald made it quite clear that the Labor party distinctly disapproved of it. Mr. Newman, Unionist member for England, supported the proposal as "a small rag of decency," whilst Bonar Law condemned it and the whole attitude of the government as the best example that had had so far of the Rake's progress. In spite, however, of so much diverse opinion, the government proposal was finally agreed to without a division.

Questions in the House during the past few days have been exceptionally interesting and important, and have dealt with a wide variety of subjects. Sir Edward Grey has undergone more

than one severe cross-examination relative to the attitude of the foreign office on the question of the Chinese loan. It cannot be said that he has rescued his department entirely free from much that is undesirable, to say the least of it, and the vigorous interrogations of Norman Craig on the subject still continue.

The foreign minister had, however, the great majority of the House behind him when he replied to a question from Mr. Whitehouse, Liberal member for Mid-Lanark, as to whether any representations on behalf of Germany had been made to the foreign office with reference to Lord Robert's recent speech at Manchester.

"I should very much deprecate," said Sir Edward Grey, "any supposition that either government should make official representations to the other, about unwise and provocative speeches, made either in Germany or Great Britain, by persons who are not in a position to control the policy of their respective governments."

## KING'S SCOTTISH BORDERERS DEPOSIT COLORS IN ST. GILES



(Photo specially taken for the Monitor)

West front of beautiful cathedral of St. Giles, Edinburgh, with pipe band of famous regiment

(Special to the Monitor)

EDINBURGH, Scotland.—The beautiful old cathedral of St. Giles, part of which dates from the year 1120, stands just off the main thoroughfare of the old town of Edinburgh, that wide, picturesque street which under the various names of the Lawnmarket, High street, and Canongate follows the line of the long hill which leads down from the castle to Holyrood house. Hither the old colors of the second battalion of the King's Own Scottish Borderers were brought from Ireland, where the battalion is at present stationed, to be handed over to the safe keeping of the cathedral authorities.

The regiment, which has had a very distinguished history, was raised in Edinburgh in 1689, by the adherents of King William III, was completely recruited up to a strength of 1000 men in the short space of four hours. It was originally named the Edinburgh regiment, and is the only one which has the right to beat up for recruits within the city without asking for permission from the authorities, or to march through the streets of the city with bayonets fixed and colors flying.

Three companies of the King's Own Scottish Borderers in their picturesque uniform, short scarlet coat, green trowsers (tartan trousers), broad bonnet and black feather, formed up on the parade ground to the east of Edinburgh castle. As the color party came out on the guard room, they presented arms to the

## ORIENTAL APATHY SEEN AS CAUSE OF TURKEY'S MILITARY DOWNFALL



(Copyright by "Topical" war service)

Baron Von der Goltz, the great German field marshal, who designed Turkey's defenses

to relieve which the first considerable shipment of butter of the season was to be despatched to London the day this advice was forwarded.

Throughout the wheat country the prospect is remarkably fine. Even in uncertain districts there is every promise of excellent results. The preparation of land for potatoes and maize crops is proceeding vigorously.

Rescued from chaos by the genius of Field Marshal Von der Goltz, armed with German rifles and Krupp cannon, equipped with fortifications and led by officers trained in the best German military methods, the Turkish army stood seemingly a perfect fighting machine.

Its collapse, amazing and daily more complete, is laid at the door of Turkish apathy and fatalism, want of funds for upkeep, lack of system, disordered transport, wretched commissariat and slow movement. Without proper food—often without food at all, without a constant supply of ammunition—often without ammunition at all, the Turkish army has been swiftly broken.

## GIANT CUNARDER CONTRACTED FOR

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—According to a recent announcement Scott's Shipbuilding and Engineering Company (Limited), Greenock, have contracted with the Cunard line to build another large twin-screw passenger steamer. The new vessel will be larger than the two which Messrs. Scott are now building for the Cunard and it is understood that she will be the largest vessel yet built on the lower reaches of the Clyde.

## NEW DEAN OF DURHAM KNOWN

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—Dr. Henry Henson, canon of Westminster and vicar of St. Margaret's Westminster, has been appointed dean of Dean of Durham.

were in their dark green tartan kilts, a contingent of boys from the Victoria military school, Dumblane, the Lord Provost and magistrates of Edinburgh in their official robes, with their officers and henchmen, and as many of the public as could obtain tickets.

The King's Own Scottish Borderers entered and the service began, the congregation singing "O God our help in ages past" to the accompaniment of organ and psalm. In his address, the Rev. Dr. Wallace Williamson said:

"The dominant feeling in the hearts of all of us is that this is a fitting acknowledgement before God of those qualities of courage, devotion and self-sacrifice which the colors symbolize to every true soldier and every loyal citizen. It is not mere war that we are here to glorify. It is the valor of brave men. It is the service to their native land. . . . All this is set forth in the flags to be placed along with those of other famous Scottish regiments for reverent guardianship within these sacred walls . . . ."

## Pipes Mingle With Organ

Then followed the presentation and reception of the colors. Mingling with the tones of the organ came the plaintive strains of the approaching pipes, playing "Lochaber no More." The clergy went to the main entrance of the cathedral and returned followed by the pipes and the color party. Then, as the playing ceased, the young officers carrying the colors advanced to the chancel steps and the colonel, handing them over to Dr. Williamson, expressed his confidence that they would receive that guardianship and attention. "Which is due to colors of a regiment raised in so noble a cause as the defence of the great city of Edinburgh."

When the service was over, the King's Own Scottish Borderers marched along the High street to the North bridge, and crossed the bridge which connects the old town with the new, along Prince's street and up the mound to the castle again, still with bayonets fixed and colors flying—the new colors, lately presented by the King.

Perhaps the strangest part of the day's doings was the silence of the on-looking crowds. No one shouted, no one cheered, the pipes spoke for the people, the pipes and the drums whose tones once more rolled out far over the roofs of the city as the new colors passed into the guard room of the castle on the rock.

German Experts Trained Men and Constructed Defenses but No Strategic Skill Could Transform Turks

## FORCES NOT READY

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—In all the capitals of Europe the responsibility of the German military school for the misfortunes which have overtaken the Turks in the field is being discussed. This is natural enough. The Turkish army, as it exists today is to a large extent the creation of Field Marshal von der Goltz. Many of its superior officers were trained in Germany. It is armed with German rifle, and with Krupp guns, and it entertained the opinion itself, an opinion which was certainly fully shared in Berlin and Vienna, that it would be able to handily account for the Balkan League.

In a way, this German responsibility is a fact, but, in a very fundamental way, it is untrue, and it is interesting to separate the truth from the fiction, as the separation is perhaps the explanation of the matter.

When Von der Goltz was called in to reorganize the Turkish army, the affairs of the Turkish war office were in chaos. The army which he evolved from this chaos contained some of the finest fighting material in Europe, and at the head of it were placed some Turkish officers of great ability, specially trained in Germany.

## ARMY MUST BE KEPT UP

An army, however, as the European war offices are aware, is an extremely expensive luxury. It means an annual expenditure of vast proportions. It means a great organization, kept perpetually up to date, a great armament perpetually renewed. Arms change, and with those arms, tactics, and this demands a regular series of maneuvers, which, if they are carried out efficiently, are carried out at great additional expense. Now the Turks never had the money to do this; nor is it quite clear that the money they did have was properly expended.

We hear today of Bulgarian reservists arriving before Adrianople in their ordinary peasants' clothing, with their bandoliers slung over these and rifles on their shoulders. It is true they will not fight less brilliantly for this, but if Bulgaria, which, for a generation, has been straining every nerve, and making every sacrifice to prepare herself for the crisis of today, has not been able to provide proper accoutrements for a large class of her reservists, it is not difficult to imagine the state in which the Turkish reservists from Anatolia have reached the front, nor the arrangements of the Turkish staff for feeding, clothing and arming them.

When the story of the Balkan war of the present year comes to be written it will probably be found that the Turks, in spite of every warning, once more faced the enemy with a practically nonexistent commissariat, with a transport evolved at the last moment, and with an equipment very likely quite adequate to their requirements, but distributed in quarters where it was not only valueless but unavailable.

## Slowness Is Blamed

General Imhoff, the German officer who organized the Ottoman artillery, under Marshal von der Goltz, attributes the discomfiture of the Turks largely to slow mobilization and concentration.

It is quite evident, from the number of troops in the field, that this is one explanation. With a large preponderance of men, Turkey has been outnumbered at every point.

It is clearly one thing to mobilize your forces, and it is obviously quite another thing to concentrate them, and yet third thing to equip them. When the mobilization order is given, the reservists are called to the colors in the various districts in which they live. They arrive, so many men, and have to be equipped with uniforms and arms. It is the moving of the troops to the points of concentration which tests the organization most severely. It is then that the demands on the railways show whether the railway staff is equal to the emergency. It is then that the question of roads and transport becomes vital.

When the Anatolian reservists were mobilized there were probably arms for them, and there was probably ammunition, but there were few railways to transport them the hundreds or even thousands of miles, to their concentration camps. Some of them might have been marched to the sea and shipped to Constantinople. The Turks, of course, are not incapable of such operations.

They have, indeed, had considerable experience of them, during their campaigns in the Yemen, as well as in Tripoli, and Albania. Nevertheless their organization will never stand a strain. They may very likely have shipped troops across the sea of Marmara to Rodosto and Eregli, and quite recently they almost certainly have from Trebizond to Midia.

## Sea Transport Stopped

Where they were crippled was in being unable to transport men from Smyrna and Syria; first, owing to the Italian war, and, second, owing to the presence of the Greek fleet. This led to marches of an immense length, and to a further congestion on the railways. This was one of the great faults of the organization, and in a way the Von der Goltz method was to blame for it, since the European army corps had in many cases to get time for this made up their numbers with second-class Redifs or third line troops.

It is, as a matter of fact, fallacy to imagine that the Turkish army was trained on the German model. Field Marshal von der Goltz and the officers who labored with him, made incredible efforts to teach the Turks their trade as modern soldiers. They educated their principal officers in the military schools of Germany. They created a war office for them at Constantinople, they organized a general staff, and they supplied them with manuals for training. They decided upon their equipment, they designed their fortifications.

There was one thing, however, they did not, and they could not do, and that was to make a Turk a European. The Turk is, it need not be remarked, an Oriental. He has all the Oriental's inherent lassitude and love of procrastination. He has also the belief in "kismet," which plays no part in the calculations of the western peoples.

## Where Germans Failed

The Germans could, and they did, arm the Turkish batteries and the Turkish fortifications with Krupp cannon. They did not, and they could not, inspire the commanders of the batteries with any understanding of the constant training necessary to make artillerists. The Turkish army, in a word, is organized on the German model, and its training has been on German lines. This training has, however, never been carried out as a whole.

Some of the regiments in Europe have been well trained. Others, in Anatolia, never saw a breech-loader till they reached the front. An organization is a delicate machine, and the Turks have not possessed a good enough average intelligence to work it out. It is impossible to blame the tactical principles laid down for an army's guidance, if no time or inadequate time is given to the practice of those tactics, and no food is served to the men, and no ammunition sent to the firing line.

Mahmud Mukhtar Pasha, who commanded at Kirk Kilise, was one of the officers specially trained by Marshal von der Goltz.

He passed through the German military academy, and was for a time attached to the general staff in Berlin. He did regimental duty as an officer in the second foot guards at Potsdam, and after several years' residence in Germany left the country, regarded as a particularly brilliant officer.

## Inertia Was Enemy

There is no need to question his tactical ability; until the story of the loss of Kirk Kilise is known, that, as a matter of fact, would be impossible. He had under him, however, an army officered by men instinct with all the inertia of the Turkish character. It was this eastern temperament Marshal von der Goltz did not, and could not, alter.

There was one way, perhaps, in which it could have been done, and it was a way to which the Turks would never have submitted. It would have been by officering their army with Germans, just as the Indian army is officered by Englishmen. The Turks would have regarded this as an insult, yet nothing short of it would have sufficed. The consequence was that there was a headquarters staff trained in Germany, regiments drilled on German lines, German guns and German fortifications, with the Orient, obstinate, impulsive and fatalistic, beside every limber and at the head of every company.

It seems probable that the tactics employed at Kirk Kilise were in direct contravention of the German teaching with respect to the relationship of field armies to fortresses. That, if it is so, was no fault of Marshal von der Goltz.

The fortifications at Adrianople were designed by him for the very strain to which they have been subjected, and the fact that they have been able to hold up the victorious rush of the Bulgarians, if the fortress itself has been sufficiently masked.

## ALBANIAN AUTONOMY FAVORED BY ITALIAN NATION AS KINSMEN

(Special to the Monitor)  
ROME, Italy.—Nowhere in Europe, not even in Vienna, is there more interest being shown in the future of Albania than in Rome itself.

The autonomy of Albania has been an Italian dream, for the Italians regard themselves as of the same Latin stock as the Albanian tribes. When the Albanian insurrection of two years ago was at its height the son of Garibaldi organized a legion of red shirts to join the Malissoiri in their struggle. At the time of the effort was prevented by the government. Still Italy has never ceased to

# THE HOME FORUM

## NATIONAL SOVEREIGNTY OVER THE AIR

LEGAL questions growing out of aviation were discussed in a lecture delivered recently by the Chichele professor of international law and diplomacy, Sir H. Erle Richards, in the hall of All Souls College at Oxford, Eng. The lecturer lectured on his subject "The Sovereignty Over the Air." Having referred to the importance and urgency of the question, in view of recent developments, the lecturer maintained that sovereignty states were entitled to all those rights which were necessary for the preservation and protection of their territories, and he declared that the right of absolute control over the air was essential for this purpose, and that so long as the law of gravity prevailed a state must have unfeated control over all vessels passing over its territories, in order to protect itself and to carry on its administration. He maintained that it would not be too much to say that sovereignty over the land could never be made effective if the air were beyond the jurisdiction of the sovereign power. The usage of states was consistent only with this view—that states generally recognized the claim of private land-owners to property "usque ad coelum" and thereby themselves claimed jurisdiction to the same extent.

With regard to the argument that the air was free, and that therefore the states had no rights of sovereignty over it, he maintained that this contention had no legal basis whatever. It might perhaps be claimed that this contention followed the analogy of the freedom of the seas, but the two cases were essentially different, in fact. The high seas were generally admitted to be free, but freedom ended at three miles from the shore, or at any other point which had conflict with the right of self-preservation of states. The freedom of the air conflicted at every point with the interests of the state below.

The lecturer said that all must be in hearty sympathy with those who advocated free air or free passage with a view to securing liberty of communication, but in order to achieve that object it was not necessary to invent new rules which would certainly lead to disputes and difficulties in practise. He further

argued that the admission of full sovereignty in the air space was not inconsistent with the freedom of aerial communication within all reasonable limits, since liberty of passage, under proper control, would undoubtedly be granted as a matter of reciprocity. In conclusion the lecturer stated that the theory that the air was free was new, and that it had never been accepted as a principle of international law. As long as by the force of its attraction the earth held in its bonds the vessels which passed through the air above it, so long, he maintained, that air, or the space which it occupied, must be treated as an inseparable part of the territories beneath. The principle of state sovereignty over the air was the only basis on which international law could safely rest.

## QUESTIONS FOR CORN GROWERS

THE ideal corn crop—that is, if every producer worked wisely and took advantage of every opportunity—is discussed by a contributor to Farm and Fireside. After telling about Jerry Moore, the southern boy who won a prize for raising about 225 bushels to the acre, the author goes on to say:

"Did you ever take the trouble to figure out with pencil and paper just what a corn crop should be?"

If the hills are three and a half feet apart, there would be (in round numbers) 3500 of them. Each hill should have three stalks, and each stalk three ears. Again in round numbers this would give 30,000 ears to each acre of land. Now, a moderate ear of dent corn weighs 10 ounces. Thus we have 300,000 ounces, or 18,750 pounds of corn. It takes about 70 pounds of dried corn on the cob to today.—Chappells News-Letter.

## Women Awake

This is not so much a man's world as it was a century ago—nor as it was yesterday. If there is good to be done, or a message to be delivered, it is driven home through women. If it is a good work or a true message, women perceive it. It is the women who are listening to today.—Chappells News-Letter.

## DOMINION OVER TIME

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PUNCTUALITY helps us to accomplish a certain amount of work in a given time. It is a quality that is usually found walking hand in hand with business ability. It comes with exactness and decision. It is observant of nice points. It is thoughtful of others' rights. It is precious to him who has commenced to see the real meaning of life and as one gains the habit of punctuality it becomes to him a second nature. Each person has his work to do and there can be no dallying along the way if his work is to be finished on time.

Every minute is precious to him who has before him a fixed purpose. It is then he throws into his work the best endeavor. It is not so important what a man's work is, as it is that he waste no time while doing the work and that he does it well. One may have noticed in the country that the children who pick berries are of two kinds. Some keep steadily picking through thick and thin, moving only when there are no berries in sight; the others run about looking for the places where the berries are thick. The boy of the first kind is the first one to fill his pail.

It is well for us to remember that our time is not our own. It belongs to God and to our fellowman. This right thought established in consciousness becomes an incentive for an earnest life-work. Unselfishness becomes the rule of action. We think of how much we may give, not of how much we may receive. To be on time is always unselfish. Nothing is more disturbing to an orderly household than the late member to meals. This is equally true of the late church attendant and the late concert goer. An unselfish example of thoughtfulness for others in these respects will often inspire in one a desire to be prompt to keep his engagements.

Waste of time manifests itself in games as well as other phases of life. Amusement is a pleasing invention to rob us of our rights if it comes first in our thoughts. This life is like a school term. We have had our lesson given to us. It is all embodied in the two

commandments placed first by Jesus: "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy mind, and with all thy strength," and "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself." Attention to and practise of this lesson brings an everlasting reward. On the other hand neglect of duty will cause us to lose our grade; then the work must be repeated. Mrs. Eddy says in "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 230), "All successful individuals have become such by hard work: by improving moments before they pass into hours, and hours that other people may occupy in the pursuit of pleasure."

## ANIMUS THE THING IN ART

THAT painting is a language and tells us more than we could ourselves see in the things painted, and indeed tells many things which could be just as well said by a totally different group of objects, is something which those that take time really to look at pictures slowly learn, even if no one tells them so. This explains why the great pictures of the world are great and endure long after their subjects have ceased to interest humanity. The many pictures painted to suit the fashions of their time, especially the religious paintings, which express on the surface so much that is outgrown today, are not discarded by the lovers of beauty, for they still have something to say that is beyond and above the literal story they may tell.

This use of the literal object or person as a mere peg on which to hang higher things is as evident to those who understand art as the concrete fact is plain to the lady shopping for cloaks that the girl on whom the garment is hung might just as well be any one of 20 others. The shape and color of the coat is the thing, and the graceful lines into which it falls as one moves. Now here is the crudest kind of illustration of the facts just stated. The beauty of

line in draperies or figures, the color and the effect of action—are not these all things of beauty and worthy objects of human enjoyment? And does it in the least matter whether the figure wearing the flying garment is Judith, returning from her tragic errand as Botticelli conceived her, or the little stepping May in his painting of "Spring"? In the Judith one ceases to see the burden which the servant carries behind her mistress and thinks of the beauty, the purpose, the exaltation and the womanly appeal, with all the self-command, which the artist has set forth. Not Judith but the ideal woman on great deeds intent is here. We may not agree at all that Judith's deed was great. But we are glad to observe with Botticelli his ideal of a noble woman.

So we may nowhere agree that it was worth while to paint many of the Scriptural paintings just as they were painted. We might choose other Bible scenes than those taken by the old masters, obedient to the fashions of their day. But we may still rejoice in the ideas of tenderness, love, fidelity, compassion, victory in trial, patience, and hope, which these masters show us.

THE FINAL GOAL IS  
PERFECTION.  
—Congregationalist.

## October Days in Siskiyou

OH the wondrous mystic haze,  
Tinged with lavender and maze,  
Interlaced with blue and rose  
Just before the day's repose.

When the sunlight warm and mellow  
Pours its rays o'er field and fallow,  
Over mountain, vale and forest,  
Till one knows not which is fairest.

Woods bespangled thick with gold  
Crimson mantles fold on fold;  
Palest shades of amber brown  
Hinting of November's gown.

Far off meadows green and yellow,  
Red and bronze o'er knoll and hollow;  
Ripened fruitage burnished bright—  
Such the mystery of light.

Such the halo and the glory  
Of the year's autumnal story;  
Of the autumn's tender haze  
Crowning our October days.

—Julia P. Churchill in Out West.

It is not the place nor the condition but the mind alone that can make one happy or miserable.—L'Estrange.

Through powers that faith bestows  
Win rest and ease and peace, with bliss  
that angels share. —Wordsworth.

## SHEPHERDS, SHEEP, SHEEP DOGS



(Photo specially taken for the Monitor)

### FLOCK OF SHEEP BEING DRIVEN TO FRESH PASTURE

PRESENT-DAY shepherds manifest much of the self-reliance and independence of their ancestors. Faithful and unselfish in their care of the herds committed to them they are greatly aided by their faithful collie dogs, to whom they are much attached, says one writing from England. Six or seven times a year at different localities in the Cheviots are held the gatherings—a sort of local round-up. Each shepherd with the help of his dog, picks out all

stranger sheep from his flock and drives them to a rendezvous already established for a certain date, and at a given place. Here they all meet and sort out each his own wanderers, and after an interchange of the gossip of the countryside each shepherd departs with his tally of lost sheep. Perfectly trained sheep dogs are in great demand, and many requests come for them from beyond the ocean. Dogs are sent even as far as New Zealand, where their sagacity and fine training command widespread admiration.

**A CHILLES AND HECTOR**  
*Short studies in Greek literature*

In the seventh book of the "Iliad," Hector challenges the Greeks to single combat. By lots, drawn in a helmet, Ajax is chosen to meet him. His mighty coming even Hector views with palpitating heart, "but that Hector should retreat shame forbade." Neither Ajax nor Hector is victor, the Olympians again intervening and they part, exchanging gifts. Hector says that all warriors thereafter shall say of them, that "they parted friends."

Now the Trojans offer the Greeks all the treasures of Helen and much more to atone for the broken truce. But the Greeks refuse. In the ninth book Agamemnon is found confessing to the other chiefs that he wronged Achilles, whom they sorely need. By the advice of Nestor he sends to Achilles to beg his return.

Achilles' loved guardian in youth, Myrmidons, "soothing his sorrows with his silver fram'd, harmonious lyre." He receives his friends joyfully but their errand is vain. He detests "the man in whom heart and language disagree." Here is one of the charming Homeric passages, where Phoenix reminds Achilles how he had cared for his infancy, fed him with his own hand, for Achilles would not eat until Phoenix took him on his knee, though he sometimes pushed the kind hand away in his baby wilfulness and spilled the food. But Achilles is not moved. Agamemnon tells the returning chiefs that their vain embassy has but confirmed the pride of Achilles.

The books from 11 to 15 are full of the varying fortunes of the conflict and the altercations of the Olympians as to which side shall be given the victory.

In the sixteenth book Patroclus, prompted by Nestor, entreats Achilles to lend his armor, and his tears win Achilles to consent. Patroclus goes forth, only to fall before the prowess of Hector. Then the grief of Achilles is described, as mighty as his wrath, and he presently appears in the Greek council confessing that he was wrong to let a sense of personal injury keep him from his place beside his brothers in arms. The wrath of Achilles is at an end, save that a mighty impulse against the Trojans has risen within him. Vulcan forges him a wonderful armor, and Homer gives 200 lines to describing the scenes which are graven on the shield, with silver poured like ocean round the edge. Achilles takes his mighty spear which none but he can lift. "From Pelion's clony top an ash entire" was felled to make it.

Now comes the scene where at last the brave Hector quails before the greatest warrior of the Greeks. He turns to flee at Achilles' approach and is chased three times round the walls of Troy. Homer, plainly like Zeus himself, had his favorites. Hector falls and Achilles carries him off to his tent. The twenty-fourth and last book closes with ceremonials for the illustrious Hector," whose name ends the "Iliad."

**Some Guesses at a Kipling Allegory**

We heard, the other day, remarks the Bookman, an exceedingly ingenious theory advanced concerning Rudyard Kipling's "The Ship That Found Herself," a tale which caused endless mystification from the very first day of its publication. It needs but a line to recall the story to those who may have forgotten it—the 2500-ton Dimbula on her first voyage from Liverpool to New York, not yet a ship but a thing of 10,000 individual parts, a spluttering, squabbling chorus of captain, deck beams, stringers, screw, cylinders, garboard-stake, web frames, planks, ard rivets, until, just as New York harbor is reached, a new, big, voice says slowly, "I am the Dimbula, of course I've never been anything else except that—and a fool."

Now accepted as an allegory, "The Ship That Found Herself" has been generally interpreted as representing the transformation of a mob into a nation. But one exceedingly shrewd critic prefers to find in the Dimbula Kipling himself, and in the story the keynote to his literary career. In other words, after groping around for years, the day came when he said to himself, "Why, I am Rudyard Kipling. I've never been anybody else."

One would like to add that perhaps the ship that found herself is a type of the big round world sailing through space, which has yet to find herself a unified, smoothly running craft with all the crew under one Captain.

## New Music Magazine

The Harvard Musical Review is a new periodical to be published monthly. The October number includes articles by Walter R. Spalding on "Utilitarian Values in Music," Arthur Foote on "Thirty-five Years of Music in Boston," T. M. Spelman on "Massenet" and Nicholas Roosevelt on "Harvard and the Boston Opera." The editor writes that he has already succeeded in interesting a large number of prominent musicians in the enterprise.

## College Memories

The phrase "college life" is an Americanism and it has no equivalent in any other language but English, says a writer in Scribner's. It describes, to those who use it with understanding and sympathy, an experience out of which grows a deep sentiment made up of pleasure, friendship, affection, loyalty and pride. It seems to them "a tender influence, a peculiar grace," that reaches out across miles and years, drawing them back to their alma mater, and the comradeship of their classmates now.

It becomes evident that time is one of the limitations of human existence. We never overcome that which is our master; therefore to escape the limitation we must make time our servant. To be constantly thinking and declaring that we have no time is a sure sign of servitude. We have all the time there is, and a wise master makes time and work fit. If one has taken upon himself the work that rightfully belongs to some one else he has defrauded both himself and his brother; if he is burdened with what is not his own, his brother if he thus takes from him an opportunity to finish his work on time.

Dominion over time is best acquired by keeping foremost in thought the necessity of loving activity in the present.

He who thinks least of the past or the future, except as it may urge

him on to greater effort for good in the actual present, is the one who most faithfully carries out the Master's command to follow him. No safer guide

may be found for the right employment of every moment in the service of Truth than Paul's words: "Now is the accepted time; behold, now is the day of salvation."

So we may nowhere agree that it was

worth while to paint many of the Scriptural paintings just as they were painted.

We might choose other Bible scenes than those taken by the old masters, obedient

to the fashions of their day. But we may still rejoice in the ideas of tenderness,

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear."

## EDITORIAL.

Boston, Mass., Tuesday, November 19, 1912

### Violence and Justice

ONE inevitable effect of the deplorable delay in judicial procedure characteristic of American administration of justice is that, between the time of the alleged or real case of law-breaking and the day when justice is meted out, public interest wanes, wittingly or otherwise most persons surrender to the spell of the immediate. Today's news alone interests them. Yesterday's is as "a tale that is told." Consequently, in the rush and whirl, much homiletic material that a moralist would like to make his countrymen consider soberly can never be used because it is set aside by later developments in national or local life. The minor immediate conquers the major remote, and the remoteness, in the case of the courts, is due to antiquated methods, undue regard for precedent, wasteful verbiage in documents and maladjustment of professional and social ideals.

To illustrate the loss to the community that comes from tardiness in trials of alleged offenders against law, take the dynamiting cases culminating in trial in California several months ago and now on again in Indianapolis. Both the trial of Mr. Darrow at Los Angeles and the present inquest in Indianapolis, if they could have gone on while national interest was keen, would have had a far more widely illuminating effect on actual conditions within the nation. Justice swiftly administered not only has a deterrent effect upon would-be offenders, but it permits the relation between cause and effect in the realm of ethics to be clearly seen by a multitude of persons incapacitated for that sustained interest in a cause involved by prolongation of litigation.

Use of dynamite and appeal to force never will induce a majority of those moderates, who really control public opinion, legislation and social evolution in the United States, to concede the principle involved in the fight for liberty in the realm of industry. Men of the artisan class in England are reacting against the suppression of self which militant trade unionism involves, and are now declining to become formal, persistent enemies of employers on distinctly class grounds. They prefer to be allied with capitalists. Until it is made clear just what the American Federation of Labor intends to do with this characteristic American version of sabotage and class warfare, the society can hardly flourish again.

### Conserving Wealth of the Indians

GRATIFYING is the news that President Taft and Attorney-General Wickes are busy in practical ways safeguarding the interests of Indians owning oil-producing lands that are coveted by white men banded together in corporate bonds. One of the clearest impressions produced by discussions of the Indian problem at the recent Mohonk conference was that of the urgency of this matter, not only as to lands underlaid with oil but also where the red men own sites valuable for production of hydroelectric power and lands that include mineral deposits. To meet the wiles of the individual white man the Indian, by reason of his past, is insufficiently prepared; and realizing this, the government, in various ways of late, has set about protecting its wards from the covetous. To combat the newer forces, the Indian is quite helpless unless he finds relief in the courts, after long and often expensive litigation.

Realizing the new need of earlier and more rigorous governmental action in the Indians' behalf along lines that latterly have been summed up by the word "conservation," private agencies enlisted in the red man's behalf have been insisting for some time on both legislative and administrative action. In so far as law covering the situation is now defective, Congress should act. Present tactics of the department of justice indicate that such law as now is operative will be enforced.

It is proposed to promote a school of oratory for young girls in Illinois with the view of providing speakers for the suffrage campaign in that state. According to one of the leaders, there will be great need of good talkers in the next year or two. There has been a great need of good talkers in the last year or two, and it has not been confined exclusively to the women.

STATISTICS relating to travel by the various kinds of conveyances are all very interesting, but the question is whether feet are used to their capacity. There are some who think that in the United States, at least, not half enough shoes are worn out annually.

### Woman's Battle with High Living Cost

PRIMARILY, man is the provider, woman the spender. In the great majority of cases, whether the provider be in business for himself or be a salary or wage earner, the spender is on an allowance. There are many lines of work in which the provider may engage that will give him a more or less flexible income; he generally fixes the allowance of the spender somewhere between the minimum and the maximum; as a rule this allowance is inflexible. The housewives of the world have a way of calling their allowance the money they have "to do with." One will say, "I have so much to do with you see;" "I can't go beyond this price, for I have only so much to do with;" "If I only had more to do with, I could do so and so, but there are so many things to be taken care of." And there are.

The allowance may have been fixed several years ago when it was ample to take care of all such things as table and help. It has been growing less ample year by year. Of late it has barely met the demands upon it when every possible economy has been practised, when the provider's self-denial alone has prevented a weekly or a monthly deficit.

It is often the case that the provider has increased the allowance to the limit of his ability. But the family always has lived up to a certain standard. To live below it would not seem like living at all. There are cheaper rentals in inferior neighborhoods; it would be possible to give up certain social connections; the children

might dress more plainly; the clubs and the theaters might be cut out. Many things that neither the provider nor the spender wants to do might be done, and if they were all done the income of the one and the allowance of the other might be sufficient. But where would be the compensation for all the sunshine that had been taken out of existence?

It is the woman, struggling day in and day out with her accounts, her problems in domestic economy, sometimes striving to make impossible balances—forgetting herself for children and husband and home—who often sees most clearly the two sides of the picture, and at any sacrifice determines to preserve the brighter one. To do it she must save, she must cut and scrape, she must practise craft and artifice to retain her hold upon the nickels and the pennies. Hard as it may be, and as it often is, for the provider to keep up her allowance, his task is often not a circumstance to hers; for to her falls the duty of "making both ends meet" and its faithful and loving and self-sacrificing performance is nothing short of a triumph for the welfare and happiness of the household.

### Boston's Traffic Congestion

WITH approach of another holiday season both shopkeepers and shoppers in Boston's congested retail district realize more than ever the disadvantages of doing business where movement of vehicles and of persons is so restricted. Even at normal times conditions have now become unbearable, and it is not unreasonable to predict that within a year something will have been done to diminish the pressure in the territory affected.

Costly street widening will not be resorted to unless as a last device. Both surface cars and automobiles may be subjected to restrictions not now imposed. An ingenious scheme to utilize space between the surface of the street and the roof of the subway being constructed under Winter street as a route for conveyance of parcels and for walking by pedestrians has its advocates. So also has a plan for concerted action by shopkeepers maintaining a delivery service, so that the number of vehicles used may be reduced, while expenses are distributed. Fortunately no voice is raised, at least publicly, urging appropriation of the Common for any mode of relief. The problem must be worked out without that sacrifice.

Quite the most important new detail of the situation is the awakening of the merchants to the losses that are incurred by them. Previously congestion within a narrow space has been deemed profitable to venders whatever it might be to shoppers. Opinion is not so nearly unanimous on this point as it used to be.

If the city's problem of traffic movement through streets had only to do with the retail district the necessary reform would be sufficiently difficult to compass. But it also affects the wholesale districts. Despite marked growth in the city's business, furnishing labor for multiplied men and teams, there has been no provision of radial highways connecting railway stations, nor action restoring to the city full use of the avenue running along the waterfront. The result is that at certain points in the downtown region the teaming proposition is one requiring faith as well as courage, patience as well as skill.

City officials, Chamber of Commerce leaders, progressive merchants, vigilant citizens, are busy working on a way out of the two tangles. Just now there is more heat than light on the subject; but in due time solution will come. Necessity is forcing action now.

OTHER countries must have considerable surplus money also, since the United States is shipping automobiles to them at the rate of \$30,000,000 worth a year.

ONE of the great industrial trusts of the United States, that which controls aluminum production, is almost ready to begin the construction of a dam on the St. Lawrence river that will provide from 1,000,000 to 1,500,000 horsepower for the supply of manufacturing concerns in parts of Quebec, Ontario and New York state. It appears to have acquired by purchase all the property likely to be affected from backflow and other causes. In this purchase is included the whole of Barnhart's island and 2000 acres of land on the main shore, extending upward a distance of eight miles. Two companies, an American and a Canadian, organized to meet international requirements, are jointly engaged in the carrying on of this work. These companies are becoming possessed of sites for industrial development also, and if the plans be carried out, it is not improbable that some of the largest manufacturing plants in the world will seek locations on one side of the river or the other within a few years.

Under the American charter it is necessary that actual work upon the damming of the Long Sault rapids shall be actually begun within five years from the time it was granted. This proviso was inserted so as to prevent the grantees, if so disposed, from exploiting the franchise at some time in the distant future, when the value of such privileges would have greatly increased. As matters stand now, it is claimed that the charter, simply as a right, is worth \$50,000,000. There is contemplated here a monopoly of extraordinary resources and power, and it is questioned on both sides of the line whether it is wise to place privileges such as this in private hands. On top of this enterprise will almost assuredly come another. A corporation known as the Eastern Canada Power Company is seeking a charter that will enable it to duplicate the Long Sault scheme below St. Francis, about twenty-five miles from Montreal, with the purpose of developing a million horsepower or so.

The excuse for the private franchise is found in the fact that neither the United States nor the Canadian government, nor the provinces of Quebec and Ontario, nor the state of New York, could at the present time be induced to enter upon such an enterprise. Until the people feel that they are ready to take up the question of public ownership seriously, and until they are in a position to undertake the responsibility, the risk and the cost of such projects, private enterprise and capital must carry them on, if they are to be carried on at all. It is obvious that progress will not wait upon the pleasure of the public; if the public will not make haste to do for itself, private energy will insist upon doing for it, and charging a big fee for the service.

PULLMAN car earnings are reported to have reached \$40,000,000 during the last year. This should be sufficient to provide a liberal allowance for experiments on the inflexible blankets.

No ONE ever heard of an anti-anything society which achieved more than an undue measure of pomposity. It may be taken for granted, therefore, that the admission of women to the suffrage is a foregone conclusion. The question at issue resolves itself, consequently, into the psychological moment. To hear a great many men talk, it would be natural to conclude that there was no time like the present. To watch them vote, would be to become convinced that their definition of the present was the Greek Kalends. That, to be quite truthful, is the present attitude of the House of Commons, passing abstract resolutions with the fervor of conviction, but rejecting motions to give effect to these by even more eloquent majorities.

A certain Labor member, who would joyfully proclaim the fact that his manners had not the repose which stamps the caste of Vere de Vere, recently summed up the morals of the Laodiceans in the House in a word which would have cheered the Lancashire banker, who, in the consulate of Disraeli, gloried in the infirmity which induced him to drop into Anglo-Saxon when the opposition departed from strict veracity. The Labor members themselves have not, however, shone conspicuously in the debates. When one of their leaders seriously announces he will only vote for a specific motion, if he is satisfied his action will not imperil the government, or when a home rule member solemnly announces that he is about to crown a lifetime of devotion to the principle, at Westminster, by voting against its application to Dublin, the man in the gallery smiles or yawns, according to his temperament.

The fact is that there is just one point of view from which the question can be judged. It is that of Principle. Supposing a few dozen women have broken a few dozen windows, or spoiled the eloquence of a score of ministers. Does that justify the withholding of the vote from millions? By a parallel argument, it would have justified the refusal of almost every reform which has reached the statute book, as well as the rejection of home rule and the refusal to recognize the trade unions today. Then again, there are those who have declared, again and again, that their sole objection was grounded on the danger of entrusting military decisions to the female vote. Their opportunity came, unexpectedly, when Philip Snowden proposed to extend the Irish franchise to women, for under the home rule bill all military questions are reserved for the imperial Parliament. It was in vain the tellers for the motion called for these as loudly as the priests of Baal for their god; they too were either on a journey or sleeping. Some day yet we may have a new version of "Moral Essays," written by a woman, and be told:

Dames, some to pleasure take, and some to work,  
But every M. P. is at heart a Turk.

### Reformation in the Arithmetic

NOTWITHSTANDING all that has been done in the past, and in the last ten or fifteen years particularly, toward the simplification of elementary arithmetic, Prof. John C. Stone, head of the department of mathematics in the state normal school at Montclair, N. J., expressed the opinion in a recent address in New York that ten years from now people will look back in astonishment at the changes that are necessary, and that are being made at present in this branch of child instruction.

If he succeeds in carrying out his ideas, or in having them carried out, it is almost safe to say that the children of the world, and those who have been children, will unite in getting up a fitting testimonial in his honor. For through many, many generations children everywhere have felt keenly that something in a radical way should be done to reform arithmetic. And especially fractions!

Professor Stone does not propose, as perhaps some of the extremists among the school children would like, to banish arithmetic from the schools altogether. What he is aiming at is the elimination of the unnecessary and the useless—the positively harmful, when it is considered how much certain series of problems contribute to the disturbance of the peace and happiness of youth. He insists that arithmetic should be brought into harmony with the nature of childhood and into conformity with the demands of society and that commercial and industrial efficiency should be substituted for formal discipline. He would weed out wasteful, obsolete and untrue matter in elementary mathematics, giving teachers opportunity to develop greater skill in computation and in the solution of problems of everyday life. The practical side should, he insists, be emphasized in the elementary schools, but the processes should be kept within the child's comprehension.

To this end, among other things, he would eliminate almost all work with fractions whose denominators are larger than sixteen; most of the work with such uncommon fractions as sevenths, elevenths, thirteenths and fourteenths; the greatest common divisor; the least common multiple, excepting in determining by inspection the common unit of two or more fractions; all indirect problems in fractions, such as those in which a part of a thing is given and all or some other part is to be found; he would eliminate, besides, a mass of problems connected with borrowing and loaning, discounts, partial payments, insurance, taxes, duties, percentages, that are inconsistent with modern methods and are useless and often hurtful to the pupil, in that most of them must be unlearned later; and he would eliminate—and, for this, parents as well as children the world over will be additionally grateful to him—all vocational arithmetic when by this term is meant technical problems relating to particular vocation, such as plastering, paperhanging, carpet laying, brick-laying, floor laying, painting. These have been burdensome to millions of homes; it is not recorded that what the children learn in regard to such things is ever of compensatory value to them in after life.

These studies help to crowd the school years; they also help to crowd out of the school years other studies of far greater value. There will, of course, be some difference of opinion regarding Professor Stone's proposed reform, but it is on the whole in line with what people everywhere have been hoping for through many years.

THE Japanese have an eye out for the increased business that will result from the opening of the Panama canal. It is reported that they have given orders to British shipyards for the construction of three great vessels of the latest Atlantic type. No doubt appears to exist anywhere as to the acceleration the new waterway will give to trade.